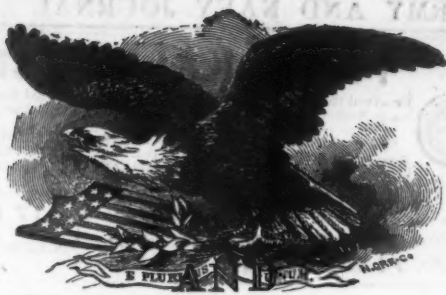


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 710.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

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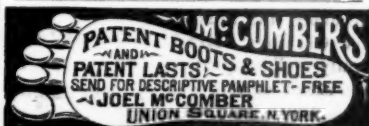
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First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Rose, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steigler, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 29th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. D. M. Lee, 6th Inf.

First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.

First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.

First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.

Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Owenshine, 3d Inf.

Boston, Mass., 38 Portland st., Capt. Wm. F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Bldg., Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 319 Randolph st., Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 30th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGinnoss, 13th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 17-19 W. Washington street, 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.

Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 19th Inf.

New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 78 1/2 Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 231 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1710 Pennsylvania Ave., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.

Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon W. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Permit Co.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Atlanta, Ga., 34 Decatur st., 1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 116 S. Sharp st., Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo O. Parker, 4th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 18 Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 308 W. 5th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.

Indianapolis, Ind., 9 W. Wash'tn st., 1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.

Memphis, Tenn., 1st Lt. P. Hunt, 10th Cav.

New York City, 14 Hudson st., Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

Phila., Pa., 213 Market st., 1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.

Pittsburg, Pa., 299 Penn av., 1st Lt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., (Barracks), 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

To Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

Your despatch of the 24th is received. The Secretary of War has sent to Gen. Augur the following:

Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:
A Commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime, the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late Administration.

G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

R. B. HAYES.

G. O. 8, DEPT. PLATTE, March 14, 1877.

On the afternoon of the 23d ult., 2d Lieut. J. F. Cummings, 3d Cavalry, with Co. C, of that regiment, and a small party of citizen volunteers, charged and captured on Crow Creek, Dakota, about 50 miles north of Deadwood City, a hostile Indian village of ten lodges.

Owing to the difficulty of access to the village, the inmates succeeded in escaping to the hills adjacent, leaving behind all their blankets, camp equipage, and seven ponies. Lieut. Cummings pursued them to the bluffs, capturing seven additional ponies. That night, the Indians attacked the camp with the loss of one of their warriors killed and two of their animals captured.

Among the property taken on this occasion were six hundred sheep, seven head of horned cattle and seventeen ponies and horses, mostly stolen from citizens living in the Black Hills.

The behavior of all the detachment is alluded to in warm terms by its commanding officer, who makes special mention of the valuable assistance rendered him by the citizens who accompanied his party under command of Mr. Bradley.

The conduct of Lieut. Cummings and his command on this scout is worthy of all praise. For an officer so young in service Lieut. Cummings has evinced high qualities of energy, skill, and courage and to himself and the soldiers and citizens who accompanied him, the Department Commander returns his thanks for the valuable service performed.

G. O. 9, DEPT. PLATTE, March 16, 1877.

The gallant fight made by Sergt. C. A. Bessey and three Privates of Co. A, 3d Cavalry, against a largely superior force of hostile Indians, near Eikhorn Creek, Wyoming, on the 13th of January, is referred to as an example worthy of praise and imitation.

This party, while engaged in repairing the telegraph line between Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman, was asked to render assistance to three civilian herders, who had just been attacked by hostile Indians. Notwithstanding the odds against them, Sergt. Bessey and his detachment immediately proceeded to their relief. At the first fire, Private Featherall was seriously wounded and disabled; two horses were killed and one wounded. The little band fought its way out against superior numbers and carried away the soldier first wounded, although in so doing, two others, Sergt. Bessey and Private Taggart were also wounded. Sergt. Bessey and Privates Taggart, Leonard, and Featherall, are hereby thanked and commended for their behavior upon this trying occasion.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. J. O. Skinner will proceed to Fort Johnston, N. C., and report to C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve A. Surg. G. H. Moran (S. O. 49, D. 8.)

A. Surg. W. C. C. Andrews is assigned to duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. H. K. Durrant. The latter upon being relieved will forward his contract to the Medical Director for annulment (S. O. 22, D. C.)

The following named officers will report to C. O. Dept. of South for assignment to duty: A. Surgeons C. S. De Graw, S. S. Jessop. A. Surg. P. Moffatt will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for duty (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

Major A. Sharp will report to Paymaster-Gen. for duty in Washington, D. C.; Major R. D. Clarke is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will report for duty to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Platte, at Omaha, Neb. (S. O., March 23, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will make inspection of military post at Charleston, S. C., and of Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga. (S. O. 49, D. S.)

Col. D. B. Sackett, Insp.-Gen. of Division, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., for purpose of inspecting accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 27, M. D. M.)

Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Officer, will accompany the Dept. Comdr. on a tour of inspection to Fort Walla Walla and return (S. O. 20, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, A. Insp.-Gen., will inspect certain Q. M. stores and clothing, equipage and materials on hand at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Penn. (S. O., March 23, W. D.)

Surg. E. P. Vollum, member, and A. Surg. W. B. Davis, J. A. G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., April 2 (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On Surgeon's cert., Post Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., will pay troops to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1877, at Forts Walla Walla, Colville, and Lapwai (S. O. 18, D. C.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1877: Major J. H. Eaton, P. D.; Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Stevens and Canby; Major J. P. Canby, Forts Townsend and Wrangel, and the post of Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 21, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stwd. W. Newburn is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will report to C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

PROMOTED.

Major F. E. Hunt, Paymaster, to be Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Paymaster General (S. O. 54, D. M.)

CONFIRMED.

The journeys performed by Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., from Vancouver Depot, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return on Dec. 26 and 28, 1876; Jan. 3, 9, 15, 18, 23, 26, 31, Feb. 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, 17, 21, 24, 27, and March 1, 3, 7, 1877, as acting chief quartermaster, under par. 2, S. O. 168, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs, are authorized (S. O. 22, D. C.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. G. Whipple, J. G. Trimble, W. H. Winters, 1st Lieut. A. C. Forse, W. R. Parnell, 2d Lieut. E. H. Shelton, T. T. Knox, members, and 2d Lieut. S. M. Rains, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., March 5 (S. O. 19, D. C.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. R. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. I. Ft. Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Major J. S. Brisbin, Batt. 2d Cav. in field on the Yellowstone, to take effect at such time as his personal affairs may render it indispensably necessary for him to avail himself of it (S. O. 35, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. B. K. Ft. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 1st Lieut. R. E. Whitman, members, G. C. M. North Platte, Neb., March 29 (S. O. 39, D. P.)

Remitted.—The proceedings, findings, etc., of the G. C. M. before which Capt. A. Moore was tried at Cheyenne, W. T., for disobedience of orders and violation of the 42d Article of War (misbehavior before the enemy, cowardice, etc.), have been submitted to the President. The court found him not guilty of the charges preferred, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" in that he "did tardily, timorously co-operate" in an attack on the Indians near Powder River, M. T., March 17, 1876. The sentence was suspension from command and confinement to the limits of his post for six months, but in view of the very honorable and gallant record of Capt. Moore's previous military career, both during the Rebellion and in operations against hostile Indians, the President has remitted the sentence.

Court-martial.—The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of an officer of this regiment (found guilty of "conduct prejudicial, etc.") and sentenced "To be reprimanded by the Department Commander. The court is thus lenient, owing to the unusual manner in which the summons was served", are approved and confirmed. Referring to the sentence in the foregoing case the Department Commander (Gen. Crook) deems it incumbent upon him to say, in pursuance of provisions of the sentence; that the offence of which the accused is convicted is a most grave one; no less than a violation of a plain provision of law as well as obvious disregard of the regular process of the most eminent military tribunal. The leniency of the court, as shown by the sentence, and based upon "the unusual manner in which the summons was served," was, at least, as much consideration as that fact was entitled to receive; more especially as the accused did not avail himself of the opportunity afforded him, before order of trial, to make explanation of his conduct. It should be clearly understood that prompt and unhesitating obedience to the proper process of military courts must be observed, neither neglecting or avoiding duty thereunder for any technical or merely plausible cause of excuse. The Commanding General hopes that the censure directed to be imposed, by the court, composed of officers most noted for their high rank, intelligence and experience, will be sufficient in this case; and avoid like conduct in any similar case.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Hero, I. T.; B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. A. Wilcox, E. M. Heyl,

S. Gunther, 1st Lieut. H. H. Crews, 2d Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, A. Rodgers, J. Parker, members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Thompson, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., April 4 (S. O. 57, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY. Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. E. Woodson, member, G. C.-M. North Platte, Neb., March 29 (S. O. 39, D. P.)
Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 1st Lieut. E. W. Ward, B. Reilly, Jr., C. King, W. P. Hall, G. O. Eaton, E. P. Andrus, members, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Cherry, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., March 29 (S. O. 39, D. P.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis, Mo., April 2 (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., is appointed A. A. Q. M., in connection with extension of military telegraph line from Camp Grant to Camp Apache, A. T. (S. O. 19, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Released.—The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Private H. Bishley, Co. H, found guilty of violation of the 39th Article of War, are approved. In consideration of the excellent character borne by the prisoner during a service of nine years, as shown by two "excellent" discharges, and the testimony of his superior officer, and the recommendation of all the members of the court, the sentence is remitted. He will be released from confinement, and restored to duty.

In the case of Private G. Smith, Co. I, the proceedings, and the findings to the first charge and its specification, are approved. The findings to the second charge and its specifications are disapproved. Although the prisoner pleaded guilty to the alleged theft, his statement was directly opposed to such plea, and the testimony he submitted, supported his statement. The court should have directed a plea of "Not Guilty," to be entered, and taken such testimony as was attainable, to establish the charge. The sentence is disapproved, the confinement the prisoner has already undergone being deemed a sufficient punishment for his unauthorized absence. He will be released from confinement, and restored to duty.

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. P. Caraher, 1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, members, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 53, D. T.)

Capt. W. McCleave, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis, Mo., April 2 (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder is relieved from further duty with Co. K, and placed on temporary duty with Co. B (S. O. 54, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Union, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. P. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. L. H. Orleman, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 53, D. T.)
1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., April 2 (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

Confirmed.—The telegraphic instructions of March 14th to the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces, directing him to order 2d Lieut. T. W. Jones at once to his company, via San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 49, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Probie, Mo.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. B. Washington Arsenal, D. Plattsburg Barracks.

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. F, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 66, M. D. A.)

Major Mendenhall.—The *Alta Californian* says: Col. J. Mendenhall, lately appointed Major of the 1st Art., which transferred him from the command of the post at Sitka, has arrived in the city from his late Siberian residence, en route to the East. While all his friends in San Francisco are glad that "Uncle John" has received the promotion which came so tardily, they are sorry that the assignment to duty under his new rank takes him away from the Pacific Coast.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Fote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morganton, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. L. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. Smith will comply with the requirements of par. 4, S. O. 30, Hdqrs of Army, Adj. Gen. Office (S. O. 19, D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—Bat. G (Barstow's) is relieved from temporary duty at Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and will take post at Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 67, M. D. A.)

Major J. M. Robertson is assigned to duty at Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 63, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. L. L.

Bruff, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (S. O. 63, M. D. A.)
1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, Fort Wood, N. Y. H., extended one month (S. O. 63, M. D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. E, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 65; M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart having arrived at Fort Canby, W. T., 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones is relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Wrangel, Alaska, for duty (S. O. 23, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. Ft. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. D. H. G. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga, C. Alken, S. C.; I. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Ellijav, Ga.; K. Newport, Ky.; B. Columbia, S. C.

Change of Station.—Co. I is relieved from temporary duty at the Jeffersonville Depot of Q. M. Dept., Ind., and will proceed to its regular station on receipt of orders to that effect (S. O. 67, M. D. A.)

Co. I (Conrad's) from duty at the Jeffersonville Depot of Q. M. Dept., and will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and take station (S. O. 57, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. C. W. Rowell, Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 51, D. S.)

One month, 2d Lieut. W. J. Turner, Ellijav, Gilmer County, Ga. (S. O. 58, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.
* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—Major H. L. Chipman will inspect at Post Canby, Pineville, La., certain medical and hospital property (S. O. 50, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. H. Bisbee, 1st Lieut. J. H. Spencer, members, and 1st Lieut. H. Seton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Omaha Bks, Neb., March 22 (S. O. 37, D. P.)

Remitted.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. H. E. Robinson, promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 65, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs (G. C.-M. O. 37, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Relieved.—All the officers of this regiment now on duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Mo. and at the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with the exception of one, are relieved from further duty in Dept. of Mo., and will proceed to join their companies in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 54, D. M.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Hathaway from duty as member G. C.-M. par. 1, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 58, D. M.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. D. Baldwin will join his station at the Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 34, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. Byrne will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report as witness of Court of Inquiry convened S. O. 37, Feb. 27, from Hdqrs Dept. of Tex. (S. O., March 23, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Change of Station.—Capt. G. L. Browning from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will join his company at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 35, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. J. T. VanOrsdale, Camp Baker, M. T. (S. O. 33, D. D.)

Court-martial.—In the case of Private J. Allen, Co. C, sentenced "To forfeit to the United States all pay to be dishonorably discharged, and confined in such penitentiary as the Department Commander may designate, for four years," for "theft to the prejudice," the proceedings under the first charge and its specification are disapproved, the offence alleged not having been committed under circumstances to bring it legally within the jurisdiction of a military court. The findings to the second charge and its specification are approved. So much of the sentence only, as provides for dishonorable discharge, is approved, and, as approved, the sentence will be duly executed.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. B. Savage, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., April 2 (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieuts. M. C. Foot, W. B. Pease, W. E. Hoffman, 2d Lieuts. J. A. Baldwin, G. Palmer, members, G. C.-M. Omaha Bks, Neb., March 22 (S. O. 37, D. P.)

Capt. W. H. Jordan, 2d Lieuts. J. McB. Stembel, E.

B. Robertson, T. S. McCaleb, members, and 2d Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, J.-A. of G. C.-M. North Platte, Neb., March 29 (S. O. 39, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. W. B. Pease, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 38, D. P.)

Omaha Barracks.—Were indebted to a valued correspondent, "Omaha," for the following: The Officer's Dramatic Club gave, Friday evening, March 23, a delightful entertainment, under the management of Major Meara, 9th Infantry, which by all was pronounced a grand success. The piece was the ever enjoyable play of "Caste." It is seldom one sees so uniform a display of histrionic ability and rare talent in such a marked degree among amateurs, "each in their several parts." Our disinterested admiration causes us to say they have no equals, taken as a whole, except among professionals, and far surpass many troupes of such, that have visited this inland city. Lieut. Stembel sustained the character of "Hon. Geo. D'Ahoy," in his usual admirable manner, lending to it, that finished polish of a man of the world. Major Nickerson, as "Capt. Hauteec," was perfectly at home. It is but a faint compliment to say he does well whatever he undertakes. Major Burr, as "Eccles," was excellent in every particular, being greeted by hearty applause on every appearance. The character of "Eccles," in a marked degree, partakes of the extravagant, is extremely difficult, and requires a keen judgment to blend and harmonize it with the realities of life, which the Major, with his intimate knowledge of human nature, correct conception, and power of execution, succeeded in laudably doing. The crying scene was true to life. Mr. W. E. Page, as "Sam," and Mrs. Bisbee, as "Polly," with their laughable love-making kept our interest in them unabated. Mrs. Bisbee (Polly), full of appreciation of her part, carried it out with a zest and vivacity of spirits that was enjoyed in a high degree by all. Mrs. Stembel, as the "Marquise De St. Maur," was perfection, sustaining the part of the old nobility and frowning down her son's mesalliance with a stately elegance of dignity that was the very essence of the character. Miss Barnett, as "Esther," was charming in the portrayal of the intricacies of the delicate passion. The parting with her husband, and the fainting scene were real features of her acting, and would have done credit to any age; the former where D'Ahoy is ordered to India was rendered with such a pathos, that vividly called to mind similar scenes in our life and causing a stray tear to steal down the cheek of many; while the latter was such that our inability to do it justice forbids our commenting on it. Our interest in the beginning to end never lagged, everything went off smoothly without an awkward pause, so common to amateur performances. The interludes between acts were filled up by symphonies by the 9th Infantry band. The entertainment was attended by a goodly number of the elite of the fair city of Omaha, and all joined in saying the management was deserving of great credit.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; D. Ft. McIntosh.

Detached Service.—2d Lieuts. W. Paulding, R. C. Van Vliet, members, and 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 52, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell will report to Com. Gen. for temporary duty in connection with construction of Yellowstone post No. 2. Upon completion of this duty, Lieut.-Col. Buell will join his station at Cheyenne Agency (S. O. 33, D. D.)

Released.—In the case of Private W. Regan, band (found guilty of desertion), the following question by the court was asked one of the witnesses: "Is there any fact further than you have stated, concerning the accused leaving his post, that led you to think he had deserted?" This indicates the general course pursued in the examination of witnesses, than which, nothing could be more at variance with the rights of the prisoner. It is the duty of courts to form opinions upon such evidence of facts, as may be submitted to them, and the province of witnesses only to testify to such facts as they themselves know. The character of most of the testimony adduced was hearsay, and therefore inadmissible. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings are approved. The findings are disapproved for the reason of insufficiency of proof. Private Regan will be released from confinement, and restored to duty.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of Angel Island and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., under charge of 2d Lieut. R. K. Evans, all enlisted men and laundresses at their posts for the 6th Cav., 8th Inf., and Cos. of the 12th Inf. serving in Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 25, M. D. P.)

Target Practice.—The following record of rifle practice at Camp Independence, Cal., is kindly furnished us, accompanied by the following remarks: The following is result of target practice for months of Jan., Feb. and March. It is the best record the company has ever made, and I don't think it can be beaten much. Every man in company is included. You will find it contains the record both at Creedmoor target and U. S. Regulation target. You can thus compare the two. The measurements, etc., are made immediately after each shot, either by myself or lieutenant. To the average inches as herewith given, each reader can add as much as they choose for misses. I only give the inches for hits. The Army rule is to count each miss as 20 inches, which I consider unfair, because a man might miss every time, and his total inches for 10 shots would only count 200 inches; whereas another man might hit the Army target every time, and his actual measured inches might be 377 inches, and therefore would be recorded as a worse shot than the man who did not hit the target. Average for each man of Co. D:

When fired—1877.	January.	February.	March.
Number of men.....	32	32	32
Distance in yards.....	100	150	300
Shots fired by each man...	10	10	10
*Per cent. of hits, average.	91	87	73
*Average score.....	31	28	24
*Average inches of hits....	15 1/4	15 1/4	17 1/4
*Average per cent. of hits..	75	67	57
*Average inches of hits....	18	18 6-10	18 4-10

* Creedmoor Target. * U. S. Target.
A. B. MACGOWAN, Capt. 12th Inf.,
Comd'g Co. D and Post.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. D. Ft. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartst; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. * F. & G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. * E. Mobile, Ala.; B. * Jackson, Miss.; I. * Shreveport, La.; C. * Little Rock, Ark.; A. * K. * Huntsville, Ala.; H. * Monroe, La. * New Orleans, temp. duty.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Ay. D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Abernethy, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; B. C. Ft Sisseton, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, Standing Rock Agency, D. T. Lieut.-Col. Carlin being now in St. Paul on duty, the leave of absence will begin and terminate at that place (S. O. 33, D. D.)

1st Lieut. T. G. Troxel, extended two months (S. O. March 26, W. D.)

Confirmed.—The telegraphic instructions from these Hdqrs to 1st Lieut. G. Ruhlen at Columbus, O., to proceed to these Hdqrs for duty in connection with construction of posts on Yellowstone (S. O. 34, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; A. Spartanburg, S. C.

Confirmed.—The journey performed by 2d Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., Jan. 23, 1877, from Yorkville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C., and return on public business (S. O. 51, D. S.)

Revenue Scout.—1st Lieut. H. H. Adams, with a detachment of ten enlisted men from Co. H, has for several months past been stationed at Greensboro', N. C., at the solicitation of Revenue Agent Wagner, under orders to aid revenue officers in the discharge of their duties in suppressing illicit distilling in sections where the ordinary means of enforcing the law have failed, and where officers have been forcibly resisted, and has been rendering some important service which deserves mention. Lieut. Adams' detachment is mounted on horses furnished by the Revenue Bureau, and on Feb. 17 concluded a week's raid in Yadkin and Forsyth Counties, N. C., which, for practical results, was one of the most successful ever made. Twenty-nine copper stills, caps and worms, 45,000 gallons mash and beer, over 500 mash tubs, and large quantities of whiskey, low-wines, malt and meal, were secured, and 8 persons arrested. Besides all this work the detachment travelled over 200 miles during the week. Thursday evening, March 23, the detachment returned from another raid, having been out 105 hours, during which 315 miles were travelled, the rests occupying 24 hours. On this trip 37 distilleries were broken up, 17 copper stills, caps and worms, 30,000 gallons mash and beer, over 300 mash tubs, and 400 gallons whiskey secured. Thirteen arrests were made. Over 100 illicit distilleries have been discontinued by these raids, and much good done for the revenue service. The horses used by Lieut. Adams' detachment returned in good condition, and it is doubtful if old cavalry soldiers could have done better travelling.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. W. M. Williams, further extended one month (S. O. March 24, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. Ft Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft Ripley; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. P. Collins will act as inspector on certain subsistence stores at Fort Boise, I. T. (S. O. 17, D. C.)

Major E. C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Wrangel and Sitka, Alaska, on a tour of inspection (S. O. 23, D. C.)

Capt. E. Miles, R. Pollock, 1st Lieuts. J. A. Haughey, H. H. Pierce, 2d Lieuts. J. W. Duncan, F. E. Eltonhead, E. S. Farrow, members, and 2d Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., March 5 (S. O. 19, D. C.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. H. DeW. Moore (on temporary duty at Fort Vancouver) will join his company at Fort Klamath, Oregon. On arrival of 1st Lieut. Moore at Fort Klamath, 2d Lieut. H. L. Bailey will join his company at Fort Stevens, Oregon (S. O. 19, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. Ft H. I. T. K. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft Cantonment Tongue River.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Columbus, O., and make inspection of penitentiaries at those places used as military prisons (S. O. 63, M. D. A.)

Promoted.—2d Lieut. F. L. Davies, Co. C, Fort Mackinac, Mich., to be 1st Lieut. vice Reedy, resigned, which carries him to Co. B, at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 67, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capt. O. W. Pollock and 2d Lieut. E. B. Pratt, members, G. C. M. par. 1, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 58, D. M.)

Confirmed.—The instructions, dated in field, Camp Robinson, Neb., Feb. 3, requiring Capt. G. M. Randall, Chief of Scouts, to proceed to Camp Sheridan,

Neb., and carry out the verbal instructions given him by the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 38, D. P.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Ft Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. Hood, J. B. Nixon, 1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 16, from these Hdqrs, vice Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav., A. Surg. W. C. Shannon, M. D., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, 8th Cav., relieved (S. J. 49, D. T.)

1st Lieut. H. Dodd, Adjt., member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 52, D. T.)

Court-martial.—In the case of Corporal E. Williams, Co. F, convicted of "conduct to the prejudice of good order," etc., and sentenced to reduction to ranks and forfeit \$10 per month for 4 months, the proceedings and findings are approved. The General Commanding does not approve generally of sentences like the one awarded, holding it to be a correct principle to observe in the Service, that when a soldier does his full duty, he should receive his full pay. The responsibility and trust reposed in a sentinel on duty, if he proves faithful, is worth all the pay the Government gives him. In this case the Corporal was faithless to a trust, and had he been a sentinel would probably have received both confinement at hard labor and forfeiture for a period of from four to six months, and as he is found guilty of a more serious offence, there is no reason why he should not be punished in proportion. The court being reduced below the minimum number of members required by law, the sentence cannot be returned to the court for re-consideration; hence, to prevent the prisoner escaping punishment altogether, the sentence is approved, and will be duly executed. He will be released from arrest and returned to duty as a private soldier.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Bentzoni, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 26 (S. O. 53, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 24, 1877.

Major A. B. Hasson, Surgeon—Died March 19, 1877, at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

2d Lieut. S. O'Connor, 23d Infantry—Dismissed March 16, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 27: 1st Lieut. C. A. L. Fotten, 4th Art.; Surg. J. F. Randolph, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, 4th Art.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
GEN. MILES' EXPEDITION AGAINST CRAZY HORSE.

THE FIGHT ON THE WOLF MOUNTAINS.

HAVING learned, through his scouts, that Crazy Horse, with the confederated bands of Cheyennes and Ogallallas, was encamped within 120 miles of the Cantonment at Tongue River—fortified in Indian fashion, and in scout phrase, "fixed to stay or fight"—Gen. Miles, commanding the troops at that point, determined, as one of a series of movements, to compel the Indian leader to modify his winter arrangements.

There is no cavalry on the Yellowstone. Gen. Miles improvised a small mounted force about forty strong, by mounting men of the 5th Infantry and the 23d, on such horses—the relics of last summer's campaign—and ponies, captured in the Sitting Bull affair last October, as had any capability of service left in them. By employing some ox-teams which happened to be procurable, starting them with a portion of the command some days in advance, and then following rapidly with the rest of his force, he was enabled to add five to the number of days for which the mule train could carry rations and forage.

The portion of the force sent in advance was under command of Major Dickey of the 23d Infantry, and consisted of Dickey's and Cusick's companies of that regiment, and D (McDonald) of the 5th. Dickey found the trail of 150 beef cattle which had been driven off from the contractor's herd by a war party from Crazy Horse's camp. On 27th December, the Crow scouts, after a short skirmish, recaptured 109 head of the cattle. On receipt of this intelligence at the Cantonment, Co. K, 5th Infantry (Carter), with a brass 12 pounder, was sent to reinforce Dickey.

On 29th December Gen. Miles moved from the Cantonment up the valley of the Tongue with Co. A (Casey's), Co. C (Butler's), Co. E (Ewer's), of the 5th Infantry, the mounted detachment under Capt. Hargous, and a three-inch gun under Lieut. Pope. The snow was from six to ten inches deep. The thermometer read 23 deg. below 0 at daybreak, and when the command started was from 10 deg. to 15 deg. below. A slight but bitter wind drove a light, dry, stinging snow in the faces of the men. On the morning of the 31st this force overtook the detachment with the ox-teams, and that night the whole went into camp together.

On New Year's day, 1877, officers and men had an early opportunity of exchanging the compliments of the season. Reveille was at 4.30 A. M., and the march, by moonlight, over the frozen snow. New Year's greetings were short, and sharp as the air they were breathed in. If the air was cold, however, the trail was rather the reverse. About sunset, as the command was moving into a piece of woods, it surprised about twenty-five or thirty Indians. These took to their ponies' heels on being attacked by the Crow scouts, who were on the advance. Here the ox-wagons were abandoned. The oxen were driven along. On a pinch, tough beef is better than no rations. On the 3d, Private William H. Batlin, of Co. C, 5th Infantry, attached to the mounted detachment, while acting as a flanker on the right rear, was killed by a party of twenty-five Indians suddenly dashing out of a ravine. They had no time to mutilate him, however. One of the oxen was wounded by an arrow at the same time.

On 5th January, Indian signs grew thicker and thicker. More cattle were picked up and remains of recently slaughtered oxen were found. Miles of hastily abandoned war lodges were passed. The country became very rough. The valley of the Tongue grew narrower, the stream more

tortuous, and the hills on both sides loftier and more precipitous, until the valley shrank into a prolonged and winding canon. At short distances, jutting bluffs made narrow passes which offered points of vantage to the savage enemy. The gorges of the Wolf Mountains had been reached. It began thawing. Animals broke through the ice and men got wet extricating them. It was not an uncommon sight, that of a soldier sitting in the snow and rubbing with it a naked foot that was as white and looked cold and marble-like as the foot of a statue.

On the 6th, the march was through a large war camp, recently and hurriedly abandoned. Unusual heat was followed by snow. In the evening there was snow and hail driven by a cruel wind, and by 5 P. M. it was pitch dark. On the evening of the 7th the scouts captured four Cheyenne squaws, a youth about fourteen years, and three younger children. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty Indians made a dash at the scouts, shot two of their horses and made a desperate effort to take them, but Major Casey, with Co. A, 5th Infantry, the mounted party under Capt. Hargous and a gun, was sent to the relief of the scouts. Casey opened a musketry fire on the Indians, and darkness supervening, they withdrew.

Next morning, Jan. 8th, the fight was renewed shortly after daylight. Carter's Co. (K), 5th Infantry, Dickey's company and Cusick's of the 23d, were deployed across the valley—the first mentioned to the west of Tongue River—the other two to the east of that stream, all fronting to the south, the left resting at the base of a bluff under which the train was parked. This bluff formed the slope of the first plateau of the Wolf Range. Casey's company was deployed along the front edge of this plateau, supporting the 3-inch gun. To the left of the gun, on a conical knoll which rose abruptly from the edge of the plateau, Capt. Ewer's Co. (E), was posted. Capt. Butler, 5th Infantry, with a division composed of his own company (C), and McDonald's (D), held the rear of the position in the valley, facing northward, where the Tongue bends across the valley from west to east.

The Indians charged down the valley in large force, close up to the skirmish line, and wounded two of the animals in the pack train. They failed to make any impression, however. Then they turned their attention to the flanks. They began to swarm on the bluffs to the right. Some were already occupying a bluff to the left and slightly to the rear of the knoll held by Capt. Ewer's. It commanded Capt. Ewer's position. Gen. Miles ordered Casey to occupy this bluff, and brought up Butler with his company from the valley to take the position hitherto occupied by Casey. Soon after he ordered up McDonald with Co. D, and put him in on Butler's right. The hill Casey had to take was high and steep, and flattened on the top. While crossing the intervening plain, Casey was met by a heavy fire from the hills to the right of that he was ordered to take. With considerable difficulty, on account of the snow and ice and loose stones, and the precipitous character of the hill, Casey succeeded in taking it. When he had reached the summit, a party of Indians, dismounted, advanced on a neck between him and another hill, situated to his left front, and charged him, but were repulsed with loss. The Chief Medicine Man—Ka-hi-ton-ka, or Big Crow—and one of the head warriors, nephew of one of the captive squaws, were killed here. Soon, fire was opened on Casey from a high hill to his left. Gen. Miles sent McDonald with Co. D to drive the enemy from this position, which he did. The action then became general. The Indians tried every point of the line. They were in strong force. The hills and woods resounded with their cries and the high pitched voices of the chiefs giving their orders and trying to "fire the Indian heart."

After a time the demonstrations in the valley became less energetic. The Indians disappeared from the bluffs on the right, and, crossing the bed of the stream, were massing in the pines on the principal spur of the main ridge, preparing some move to drive Casey and McDonald from their positions, which were commanded by this, the dominant point of the field. This spur was to the left of McDonald, separated from him by a ravine, and took the whole line on reverse. The Indians to the number of 200 to 250 were massing on this lofty ridge. Quick as thought Gen. Miles threw Butler's Co. (C) against them. Butler led off his company by the left, taking the double time, and deploying it by that flank in skirmish order as it moved. The Indians met this movement with a continuous and heavy fire on this company as it crossed the plain toward the base of the ridge, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Lieut. Baldwin, A. A. G., rode down the line cheering on the men. Facing by the right flank, the company charged up the first rise. The left of the company was a little in advance, owing to the nature of the initial movement. From ravine, and from behind rocks and fallen trees, the force was concentrated on this portion of the line. It seemed to those who watched the movement that nothing could save this company from decimation. Butler's horse was shot under him as he led the charge up the first ascent. The steepest part of the ridge was yet to be scaled. Giving the Indians on the ravine a volley, and taking the run, Co. C moved up, its commander now on foot. The men behaved admirably, dashed up through the snow and over rocks, firing as they advanced—not a man of the company or the detachments of G and F attached to it, lagging or finching—and drove the Indians from the hill. Many of these were concealed behind fallen cedars and improvised breastworks of flat stones. From these positions they fired volley after volley. Fully 400 shots were fired at this company from Winchester and Sharps rifles, and, under Providence, only the plunging nature of the fire, which made it too high, the precipitate rapidity with which the Indians worked their magazine guns, which made it uncertain, and the impetuous rush of the men which demoralized their opponents, saved this company from heavy loss. As the Indians retreated, snow began to fall, and the height was crowned in a snow storm.

By this move Gen. Miles decided the struggle. This ridge was the key-point of the position. It took the main line on reverse and flanked and commanded the hills taken by Casey and McDonald. It was a pretty move, conceived and ordered on the same moment, and that the right one. Had the company been repulsed, the Indians would have gained so much confidence that not three companies could have taken it.

The force at Gen. Miles' command was about 400 men. The number put in line of battle was about 300. Officers were scarce. No company had more than one officer for duty with it. The Indian fighting force was about 600 warriors, Cheyennes and Ogallallas, at the very lowest estimate. They were principally armed with Winchester rifles. For people who were supposed to be short of ammunition, they used it rather lavishly. They expended as much as, nay, more than, the troops. They had chosen their ground. It has since been learned that they expected to make another Custer slaughter. The Cheyenne captives, in the hands of the troops, sang songs of triumph during the entire fight, in anticipation of a speedy rescue and the savage orgies of a massacre. Nor was Crazy Horse, the Indian leader, that day, an adversary to be despised. He tried every point of our lines, but the quick and wary leader pitted against him, anticipated every move and foiled and punished each successive attempt. It is now

known that this was Crazy Horse's first fight since the Custer massacre, and the first time he has been defeated and driven from the field.

The loss of the troops in this expedition was three killed—two men of the 5th Infantry and one of the 22d—and eight wounded. Three horses were killed, one horse and two mules wounded. Eleven Indians, including the "Big Medicine Man," Ka-bi-ton-ka, and the war chief, were killed in front of Casey's company. The Indians got the body of the war chief, which they carried away on a travois, with great manifestations of grief, but they had to leave the body of the Medicine chief. Two saddles were emptied by Butler's men as they charged the hill, and five by McDonald's. In front of the latter companies numerous stains of blood were found on the snow among the pines and cedars. Five were killed by the scouts and others in the valley, which for miles further up showed tracks of blood in the snow on the scattering trails of the flying enemy.

While the heaviest work of the day fell to the companies of Casey, Butler and McDonald, those in the valley were not idle. They were engaged all the morning, and determined efforts were made by the Indians to drive back the centre before they tried the turning moves by the left. It is the opinion of some who have had years of experience in Indian fighting, that there has rarely, if ever, been a fight before in which the Sioux and Cheyennes showed such determination and persistency, where they were finally defeated. They were evidently promised a massacre, but "the medicine was not good," and the poor Medicine Man could not even heal himself. They came close enough to shoot the pack animals in the park. There, under fire, Drs. Tilton and Tesson attended to the wounded. The former officer went out to the bluff taken by Major Casey to attend the wounded there.

Lieut. J. W. Pope, 5th Infantry, assisted by Lieut. E. W. Casey of the 22d, did good and effective work in shelling out ravines and dense pieces of woods with a 3-inch gun and a brass 12-pounder. Lieut. H. K. Baily was A. A. Q. M., and Lieut. O. F. Long, acting engineer officer of the expedition.

Crazy Horse was driven out of the Tongue valley and the Wolf Mountains, and is now with a portion of his followers seeking another and more secure winter camp in the Big Horn Mountains.

For several days the troops had to march through snow two or three feet deep. The thaw made the ice on Tongue River treacherous, and mules and wagons had frequently to be taken out by sheer force when they broke through it. The river had to be crossed 150 times. There were several cases of frost bite, but none that will result in permanent injury. The men were as well protected as was possible, under the circumstances, by caps, leggings, overalls, and blanket-shirts of their own manufacture. They showed in a high degree the best qualities of a soldier. But the man who worked hardest, longest and most unceasingly—whose last thought seemed to be comfort or rest for himself—was the officer in command, Gen. Miles.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THERE is every reason to think that a large proportion of the "reds" are weary of the constant and unusual mobility which the late operations have caused the hostiles to put in practice. The return of warm weather, as well as Spotted Tail's report, will show to what extent this change of heart is likely to be felt among the Sioux and their allies. We know that another expedition is about to take the field, and that the general plan of operations under the supervision of the lieutenant-general is admirably adapted to the end in view. But we note, in some quarters, with much regret, a want of attention to certain details, which post and regimental commanders ought to be responsible for, but which it may be they are not encouraged to perfect. Perhaps the most important of these omissions is the condition in which the cavalry has, during the late campaign, been permitted to take the field. Men are enlisted in New York or Cincinnati, provided with a haversack and suit of clothes, hurried to the depot at St. Louis, rushed off to a frontier cavalry post, turned over to a company, taken to the stables, provided with a curry comb, and introduced to an equally green and undisciplined horse—to their great mutual astonishment—and after a few days of garrison routine, squad drill and roll call, the recruit is duly reported as a cavalry soldier, and is taken into account as part of the effective force to operate against "the best light cavalry in the world," as they have been called; and even when the recruit is granted a longer respite from the battle field, there is ample evidence that the time is only exceptionally utilized. The system of instruction is such as might be safely applied during a long interval of peace, when a gradual and elaborate progress through the cavalry tactics might answer, but *here* the individual instruction of the soldier in target practice, mounted and dismounted, skirmish drill, the care and management of his horse, all under keen instructors selected for their activity and efficiency, would be at least what Congress and the soldier have a right to expect. In the meanwhile, the hard earned reputation of the cavalry arm is likely to suffer from the utter inefficiency and raw condition of mounted regiments bearing ancient and honored designations. We have not space to go into further particulars, but hope that a special system of instruction adapted to the emergency may be ordered by the proper authorities, and thus one element of failure in future operations may be wanting.

STARVATION AND SURRENDER.

Gen. Crook reports, March 25, that 133 hostile Cheyennes and 130 Sioux surrendered at Red Cloud Agency on the 13th and 14th inst., making 369 that have surrendered at that point since the last report. Other parties are on their way in, but are delayed by snow and mud. The Cheyennes are in a wretched state of poverty, and have been living for some time on horse meat. Col. Miles reports that twenty-nine Ogalallas and Cheyennes, including seven chiefs, came to his camp at Tongue River, on Feb. 19, to learn the terms of surrender. They were informed, and on the 23d started back, promising, in apparently good faith, to bring in their people.

On the occasion of Rear-Admiral Reynolds' visit to the palace of the King at Bangkok, His Majesty presented him with a small gold box of native workmanship, and an inlaid vase, as a memento of the visit to Siam. A few days afterwards he requested the Admiral's acceptance of a silver medal (not to be worn), of which a large number had been struck off to commemorate an occurrence of the present reign. He was also presented by the 2nd King with an inlaid vase. The Admiral's Secretary, Mr. Wm. C. Zantinger, was presented by His Majesty with a small silver box, chased in gold, as a memento of the visit to Siam.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Ashuelot* left Siam, Jan. 31, for Hong Kong.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at New York March 26, and left again on the 28th for Washington.

The *Ossipee* arrived at Key West, March 25, from Pensacola, en route to Havana.

The *Adams* is repairing at the Norfolk yard. She is to sail for the South Pacific early next month.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN hoisted his flag in the *Powhatan* at New York, March 23, as Admiral of the Port.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALMY retires from age next month, which will make a vacancy for Commodore Jno. C. Howell, who is next on the list.

The *Sabine*, for many years receiving-ship at Ports mouth, was sold by auction, March 27, for \$19,250, Messrs. Wiggin and Boubrow, Boston, purchasers.

UNDER an order of the Navy Department Admiral Porter has resumed his former duties. The Board of Inspection, which previously existed, is to be re-established.

The *Ranger* did not leave New York on March 22, as expected, for China. Some derangement of her machinery will cause her detention two or three days.

ORDERS have been sent out for the return of the *Richmond* to the United States from Brazil. She is expected from the middle of June to the first of July next.

CAPTAIN T. S. FILLERBROWN relieved Captain John H. Russell of the command of the *Powhatan* at New York, March 26, and the latter returned to his home in Washington.

COMMANDER J. G. MCGLENSKY relieved Lieut.-Comdr. D. C. Kells of the command of the *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, La., March 24, by telegraphic order of Navy Department sent to him at Pensacola.

The *Pint*, which has been on duty in connection with the North Atlantic squadron, at Hampton Roads, was transferred to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, March 26, and put out of commission.

COMMODORE DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is taking a week's recreation, and has gone to the home of his boyhood in the State of Ohio. He accompanied Ex-President Grant, who is now on a short western tour. During his absence Commodore Howell is acting Chief of the Bureau.

The *Gettysburg* left Nice, March 13, for Constantinople, and cable despatches report her as being there on the 23d. She relieved the *Vandalia*, which returned to the naval headquarters at Villefranche. She is to remain at Constantinople a month only, and will then resume her legitimate scientific and surveying duties.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Captain William N. Jeffers will be, as we have already stated, re-appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. His peculiar fitness for the position is generally acknowledged, and where the interests of the Service will not be advanced by rotation in office, it seems to be the settled policy of the present Administration to make no change.

A BOARD of Naval Officers has been ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, March 26, to examine certain commodores as to their professional and moral fitness for promotion to the grade of rear-admiral as required by the Revised Statutes. The board consists of Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, president, and Rear-Admirals C. R. P. Rodgers and Reed Werden, members.

The *Hartford* dropped down to the Roads from Norfolk on Friday, March 23, and proceeded to sea Wednesday, March 25. She will cruise in the West Indies for two months and return to Port Royal on the 1st of June. During her cruise in the West Indies the *Hartford* will touch at the following ports, viz.: Barbadoes, St. Pierre, Antigua, St. Thomas, Kingston, Havana and Matanzas, Key West, and will arrive at Port Royal, S. C., about the 1st of June.

THE following is from the Pensacola *Herald* of March 25: "Commander McGlenesky left yesterday morning for New Orleans, for the purpose of taking command of the *Canonicus*. The host of friends made by Commander McGlenesky during his long stay at the Navy-yard, and his visits to Pensacola, while they will regret exceedingly to have him go, will rejoice to know of his advancement. Our congratulations go with him." Commander McGlenesky relieves Lieut.-Commander D. C. Kells, who has been detached and placed on waiting orders.

For the benefit of those having friends on board the *Hartford*, we would say that they can be reached at Barbadoes by the mail which leaves New York March 31, and possibly by that which leaves a week later, April 4; at St. Pierre or St. Thomas by the mail of April 12, and at St. Thomas, "care British Consul, Havana," by the mail of April 18 and 21. The postage on letters by these last two is five cents per half oz.; by the other mails 13 cents, and four cents for papers weighing not over four oz. The mail of May 3 will reach them at Kingston; May 5 to 15 at Havana, and May 19 at Key West, Fla. The

postage is five cents per half oz. for letters and two cents per four oz. for papers.

A RECENT order of the Secretary of the Navy, applicable to the Marine Corps, may create some little stir. He has directed that no officer of that corps, when on duty, shall wear any other than the uniform of his actual rank, or be addressed officially by any other title than that of his actual rank. This step has been taken in pursuance of the law relative to brevet rank. The law relating to the Army, on this subject, applies to the Marine Corps. It has been complied with in the one but not in the other. Sec. 1211 of the Revised Statutes declares that "no officer shall be entitled, on account of having been brevetted, to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank; and no officer shall be addressed, in orders or official communications, by any title other than that of his actual rank."

The *Plymouth*, after a round of gaiety at New Orleans unprecedented for the Lenten season, has received orders to ascend the Mississippi to Vicksburg, and as much higher as it may be found prudent to go, returning to the Crescent City by May 1. This ship has been exceedingly fortunate in her orders during the past year; but they are well deserved, for she is reputed to be in excellent condition, has a fine company of officers and men, and makes a favorable impression wherever she goes. The hospitalities of the ship have been enjoyed by hundreds of the best citizens of New Orleans, from the Mayor down, who in turn have thrown open their houses to the officers and given them most cordial reception. On the evening of March 20, the crew gave a minstrel performance which was very creditable, and would have been witnessed by five or six hundred people but for a rain storm about the hour of commencing.

On the 22d, 23d and 24th of February, the surf was exceedingly high at Callao, Peru. Lieut.-Commander E. S. Keyser, commanding the *Onward*, in an official report, says they were the worst surf days that have been known at Callao for many years. A masked water-battery, about 900 yards to the S. by W. 1-2 W. of the anchorage of the *Onward*, had the entire mask (earthwork) swept away, and the walls exposed clear to the foundation. Fort Santa Rosa (1,200 yards E.S.E. 1-2 E. of anchorage) was very much damaged, and the embankment of the saluting battery near it was washed away, along its entire front, for several feet from the beach. Several shanties were destroyed and some lumber yards. The sea broke over the mole in several places, doing it and the bridge connecting it with the main land much damage, also undermining a portion of the English, Callao and Lima line of railway, and rendering their turn-table useless for a time. The sea broke everywhere in 2 1-2 fathoms water, and from the "Whale's Back" shoal to Callao Point was one mass of breakers. The season was exceedingly hot at Callao, but the general health of the port good.

The daily *Evening Post* (San Francisco), of March 19, pays the following compliment to Pay Director Doran: "Pay Director John S. Cunningham, of the U. S. Navy, left this morning by the overland train for Washington. He is succeeded in the Navy Pay Office by the veteran Pay Director, Edward C. Doran, a gentleman who has resided for several years on this coast and is highly respected. He has been thirty-two years in the service of the U. S. Navy. In 1865 he was on duty in Honolulu, and returned in the latter part of that year to San Francisco. Mr. Doran occupied the same position nine years ago to which he is now appointed. He is fourth on the list of Pay Directors, having been originally appointed Sept. 15, 1845. Mr. Doran entered upon the duties of his office to-day, and will doubtless be welcomed by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance and who can appreciate his high-toned, gentlemanly character. Pay Director Doran is a gentleman of the old school of politeness, a revival of which is one of the things 'society' should set itself strenuously to bring about." Pay Director Cunningham reached Washington, March 26.

REAR-ADMIRAL REED WERDEN was, March 27, retired from active service, in accordance with his own request, under sec. 1443 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "when an officer of the Navy has been forty years in the Service of the United States he may be retired from actual service by the President upon his own application." Rear-Admiral Werden entered the Navy Jan. 9, 1834, and had, therefore, been in the Service upwards of 43 years. In these times of slow promotion, when many commodores fail to reach the grade of rear-admiral, owing to their being overtaken by the inexorable barrier of age (62 being the limit under the law), it is commendable to see an officer who is willing to thus give place to his juniors. Although an officer's usefulness by no means leaves him when he has reached the position of rear-admiral, or even the age of 62 years, he has by that time filled the various and most important posts of honor and trust, and if pecuniary considerations do not prevent the voluntary act of retirement, is a most gracious one. Rear-Admiral Werden's last command was the South Pacific station, and recently he was a member of the Board of Admirals, to examine into the qualifications of commodores for promotion. His retirement creates a vacancy for Commodore T. H. Patterson as rear-admiral.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

General Order No. 224.

Application for orders, or revocation of them, shall be made by the officer himself, in an official form, stating the precise ground upon which he bases his claim for a change.

All applications for this purpose made by other than the officer himself, will be regarded as exceptional, and will be considered only when the circumstances are extraordinary, and the officer so distant as not to be able to make an official application within a reasonable time, and where the public interests will not suffer by the change.

The applications will be placed on file and regarded as official.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 1.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1877.

The Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department will meet twice each week at the hour named by the Secretary of the Navy, who will preside over them as a Board. In his absence, the senior in rank will do so.

Each Chief of Bureau, as directed by the Secretary, will lay before him the actual condition of the affairs of the Bureau; the exact condition of its funds; the supplies on hand; all supplies supposed to be required for its efficiency, and to what extent, and in what manner he proposes to supply them; and any supposed obligation or indebtedness entered into, and existing.

The obtaining of supplies for each Bureau; the opening and discussion of bids; the assignment of contracts proposed; the failure of contractors to properly fulfil their contracts; the proposed expenditures of all moneys, on estimates, stating their purposes, will be laid before the Secretary by the Chief of Bureau having cognizance of that branch of the Department, and will be passed upon by him, with the assent of the Secretary. If any other Chief of Bureau should regard the subject discussed adversely, he will state briefly the ground of his dissent, which will be entered upon the Record, but will not control in any manner the proposed expenditure appropriated for the Bureau concerned.

Any proposed increase or decrease of the working force at the several Navy-yards, of an extensive character, will be discussed, and the reason given therefor, and passed upon in like manner as above; and instructions will be issued to the Commandants of the said Navy-yards, when discharges are to be made, to select for discharge those least efficient, and to retain no employees that are not necessary, useful, and effective in their vocation, whether found to be employed by the recommendation of the Department or otherwise.

A Record shall be kept of the proceedings, which will be read and approved by the Board at the next meeting.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Navy Regulations Circular No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

Par. 18, page 37, of the Regulations of 1876, for the government of the Navy, is modified as follows:

When an officer in charge of a division is senior in rank to the "Aid or Executive," as a senior cannot be required to report to a junior, unless that junior be in actual command of the vessel or station at the time, the Commanding Officer will direct either that a junior officer of the division shall make the customary reports to the "Aid or Executive," or that the officer of division senior to the "Aid or Executive" shall make such reports directly to himself.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE!

ORDERED.

MARCH 23.—Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, to command the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., on the 2d April.
Ensign John F. Parker, to the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, N. H.

MARCH 24.—Assistant Paymasters Louis A. Yorke, John C. Burnett and James A. Ring, to examination preliminary to promotion.

MARCH 26.—Commodore E. T. Nichols, as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D. C., April 11.
Commodore James H. Spotts, to special duty at San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, to duty as paymaster in charge of stores at Key West, Fla.

MARCH 27.—Captain George M. Ransom, to examination for promotion on the 12th April.

Captain Wm. F. Spicer, to examination for promotion on the 13th April.

Captain James E. Jonett, as a member of the Board of Inspection.

Commander Charles H. Cushman, to examination for promotion on the 16th April.

Commander Henry A. Adams, to examination for promotion on the 14th April.

Lieutenant-Commander Morton W. Sanders, to examination for promotion.

Ensign David Peacock, to the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, N. H.

MARCH 28.—Commodore Alex. C. Rhind, as Inspector of the Third Light-house District, on the 31st March.

MARCH 29.—Rear Admiral John J. Almy as president and Captain John H. Upshur as member of the Board of Inspection.

DETACHED.

MARCH 23.—Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, from the command of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., on the 2d April, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas, from duty connected with the Centennial, and ordered as executive on board the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa.

Ensign Warner H. Nostrand, from the Enterprise, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 26.—Master H. O. Rittenhouse, from the receiving ship St. Louis, on the 30th May, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st June.

Paymaster E. Mellach, from duty at Key West, Fla., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. B. Hoff, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island Pa., and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection.

Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, Jr., from duty connected with the Centennial, and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection.

Medical Director R. T. Maccoun, from duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection.

MARCH 28.—Commodore George H. Cooper, as Light-house Inspector of the Third District, on the 31st March, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master Edward J. Berwind (retired list) for six months from April 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Charles A. Adams for four months from the 1st April.

PROMOTED.

Commodore Thomas H. Patterson to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from March 23, 1877, vice Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, retired.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, from March 27, 1877, on his own application.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer to the receiving ship St. Louis and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign John F. Parker to the Enterprise, and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Paymaster F. C. Cosby has been appointed senior member and Paymaster G. A. Lyon and H. T. Skelding members of a board for the examination of Assistant Paymaster J. C. Burnett preliminary to promotion. The board met at the Navy-yard, Washington on the 27th March.

Pay Director G. E. Thornton has been appointed senior member and Pay Inspector R. Washington and Paymaster James Hoy members of a board for the examination of Assistant Paymaster J. A. Ring preliminary to promotion. The board met at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 27th March.

Pay Director R. H. Clark has been appointed senior member and Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston and Paymaster C. A. McDaniel members of a board for the examination of Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke preliminary to promotion. The board met at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the 27th March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany has been authorized to delay leaving Philadelphia for duty on board the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, until the sailing of the steamer on the 5th April.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending March 23, 1877:

Frederick Vinling, marine, March 18, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Patrick McNamara, marine, March 24, Naval Hospital, New York.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS OF THE TRENTON.

Description of the Electrical Apparatus Furnished the U. S. S. Trenton for Firing Guns and Torpedoes, and for Cais and Automatic Fire Alarm.

(Extract from Official Report.)

Captain William N. Jeffers, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance:

"That intended for guns and torpedoes was designed to place the firing under the control of a single officer, stationed at some central point, who shall be able to fire any gun when it is ready, on either or both broadsides, or as much of a broadside as may be ready. The fact that a gun is ready to be fired, should be automatically signalled to the officer firing the guns. This signal should only be shown while the gun is actually ready; that is, if the captain of the gun, after having once been ready, desires to change his aim, the fact that the gun is no longer ready should be known to the firing officer. The gun captain should be able to prevent the firing of the gun by a simple movement, without self-exposure, whenever firing would result in injury to the gun, carriage, or gun's crew or throwing away shot. The captain of the gun should know whether his primer and connections are good, independently of the signal to the officer firing.

"The Trenton's apparatus fulfils these conditions and consists of the 'firing apparatus,' located on the bridge, a 'tell tale' in rear of each gun, a 'wire union' at each gun and torpedo, a 'primer connection' for each gun, a 'signal battery,' a 'firing battery,' and the necessary 'wire' for connecting. The firing apparatus contains a firing key for each gun and torpedo, a firing key for each broadside, a signal number or letter, corresponding to each gun and torpedo, and an electro-magnet for each gun and torpedo. A tell tale is a galvanometer, the movement of whose magnet displays two red quadrants in a white field. Its object is to inform the captain of the gun that his connections and primer are good. A wire union is a simple arrangement for electrically connecting two wires. It is held in the hand of the gun captain. When his gun is ready, he makes the connection; when not ready, he breaks the connection. Either can be done in a moment. A primer connection is an arrangement for connecting the primer into the electrical circuit.

"The signal battery consists of twelve large modified Le Clanché cells, and furnishes the signal current which tells the firing officer that guns and torpedoes are ready, and the gun captain that their connections and primers are good. This battery also furnishes current for certain bells. The firing battery consists of twenty medium modified Le Clanché cells, and furnishes the firing current for guns and torpedoes. The wire for connecting consists of a wire from each battery to the firing apparatus to each gun and torpedo, in each case connecting in tell tale, wire union and primer connection, and a common return wire from all the guns to both batteries. This common return wire is also used in connection with bells.

"The apparatus for calls and fire alarm consists of five small vibrators, four large vibrators, seven push buttons, three bell pulls, one battery, five thermostats, one small annunciator and wire for connecting. The five small vibrators were for orderlies, pantry, yeoman, and master-at-arms. The push buttons and bell pulls were for use with the bells. The four large vibrators were placed near the fore and main masts on the gun and berth decks for calling crew to quarters at night, and for signalling to powder division while at quarters. They may be rung from bridge or from captain's cabin. The current for ringing them is supplied by the signal battery of twelve cells previously described.

"The five thermostats set at 140 deg. Fahr., are placed one in each of four coal bunkers, and one in general store room. The annunciator of four numbers

is used in connection with thermostats to give alarm and indicate locality of fire. The battery consists of four medium Le Clanché cells (modified), and furnishes current for small bells and for the annunciator. The wire for connecting consists of the necessary wire for connecting the battery, press buttons, bell pulls and bells, and for connecting thermostats, annunciator and battery.

"The wire about the ship was led through holes bored in the beams and underneath fore and aft pieces, and covered in with ash battens or Scotchmen; where wires passed from deck to deck, a brass pipe was used to protect the wires from water. All wire splices were soldered and insulated with rubber tubing. The apparatus was tested after it was in place, and everything worked perfectly."

I regret to say that the cost of these articles has much exceeded the estimates, but as it was all new ground and the workmanship of a delicate and special kind, I am, in consideration of what the apparatus performs and the experience to be gained from it, satisfied that the Service will get due benefit from it. The system has been devised by the officers of the torpedo station. Especial credit is due to Lieutenants Conversa and Couden. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. R. BRESSE, Captain U. S. Navy,
Inspector of Ordnance in Charge of Station.

OUR NAVY IN SIAM.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds, dated at Singapore, Feb. 5, on his flagship *Tennessee*, in which he gives a full account of his visit to Bangkok. The *Tennessee* anchored off the mouth of the Menam the 11th of January, with the *Ashuelot* in company, and the next day Rear-Admiral Reynolds went up to Bangkok in the *Ashuelot*, with as many officers of the *Tennessee* as could be spared from duty and desired to go. They remained at Bangkok until the 26th January. On the 16th of January Rear-Admiral Reynolds had an audience with His Majesty, the King of Siam, in the audience hall of the palace. They were borne from the hotel to the palace and back in His Majesty's carriages. The following officers, also the U. S. Consul, were present on the occasion: Rear-Admiral Reynolds; Capt. Young, chief of staff; Lieut. Commander White, aid; Lieut. Lyon, aid; and Secretary Zintzinger, of the admiral's staff; Fleet Paymaster Smith, Lieut. Brownson, Fleet Marine Officer Collum, Passed Asst. Surg. Mackie, Lieut. Everett, Master Augur, of the *Tennessee*; Commander Matthews, Paymaster Slamm, Lieut. Hanford, Lieut. Little, Passed Asst. Surg. Ayres, Ensign Badger and Asst. Engineer Strickland, of the *Ashuelot*. Remarks were made by Rear-Admiral Reynolds and replied to by the King, appropriate to the occasion. They were as follows:

ADDRESS OF ADMIRAL REYNOLDS.

YOUR MAJESTY: It gives me great and peculiar pleasure to have the honor of this audience to your Majesty, accompanied by the Consul of the United States, the officers of my staff, of the *Tennessee*, and of the *Ashuelot*. The United States, many years ago, was the first nation to make a commercial treaty with Siam, and has always desired to preserve the best relations between the two Governments and their people. In coming to Siam at this time I hope to promote this end, and I am most agreeably impressed with the very cordial manner in which I have been received at Bangkok. I am sure it will be most gratifying to the President of the United States to know that our reception by your Majesty and by the officers of your Majesty's government has been of so kind and friendly a nature. I hope that your Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

RESPONSE OF THE KING.

We have great pleasure in meeting the Admiral, the Consul of the United States, and officers of the war vessels, *Tennessee* and *Ashuelot*, assembled in our audience hall to-day, and also to hear the speech of the Admiral in reference to the existing treaty relations, and also expressing his ardent wishes for our continued happiness and prosperity. It certainly gives us great pleasure to listen to these expressions for our welfare, and also to see so many of you assembled together. It is an occasion of great gratification to us. Several admirals of the United States have visited Siam on previous occasions, and now Admiral Reynolds has visited the Capital of Siam. We believe that the effect of these several admirals, holding important positions, visiting us thus, has been a means of preserving the existing treaty relations, and will be a means of insuring their continued existence. The fact that we have been permitted to receive these men in our own country and Capital, manifests a disposition on both sides to preserve the existing treaty and to bring the two countries into still closer fraternal relations. Since it is thus, the treaty, so far as both nations are concerned, must be of long duration. We wish that the Admiral and all the officers who now visit us, may be favored with continued health and happiness.

The admiral also called on the two princes, brothers of His Majesty. A few days afterwards the King invited the admiral and staff and Commander Matthews to a "tiffin" at the palace. The Consul, Mr. Sickles, and D. Dean, of the American Mission, were also present.

The admiral and other officers were also entertained by the Minister of Foreign Relations, by the American Consul, by several of the families of the American Mission, and by foreign residents. Other calls were exchanged; the many courtesies were returned by the admiral and officers of the two vessels. His Majesty visited the *Tennessee* on the 30th of January with his suite, in the royal yacht, and was received with appropriate honors. He viewed the ship, witnessed dress parade, firing at target with great guns, experiments with the Gatling gun, and the explosion of two 75 pound torpedoes, with all of which he expressed himself well pleased.

After lunch His Majesty visited the *Ashuelot*. Rear-Admiral Reynolds speaks in the warmest terms of the American missionaries in Siam, and of the esteem in which they are held by the government of Siam.

GENERALS J. J. REYNOLDS and J. C. Duane, U. S. Army; Commodores James H. Spotts and Alex. C. Rhind; Captain James H. Gillis, Commander Richard L. Law, Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr, Passed Asst. Engineer Benjamin F. Wood, U. S. Navy, and Second Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck, U. S. Marine Corps, were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NAVAL MEDICAL EDUCATION.

THE examinations of the Naval Medical Board have long had the reputation of being among the most impartial and rigorous tests to which medical men, in this or any country, are ever subjected. The small percentage of candidates who succeed in passing this ordeal has given the Naval Medical Corps its recognized prestige for professional proficiency. When, therefore, an eminent member of this body, for a long time the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and member of the Naval Medical Board, points to what he terms "a defect in the organization of the Corps requiring speedy remedy," his opinion ought to be thoughtfully considered by all men who have the interests of the Service sincerely at heart. Medical Inspector DEAN has, in a concise, instructive and entertaining manner, in a report to the Navy Department, on the Naval Medical Schools of France and England, which has recently been published by the Surgeon General, made us conscious of our backwardness in the matter of the special education of our naval medical officers, as compared with those enlightened nations. "For more than a century, the government of France has deemed it the interest of the state to superintend the education of medical officers for the naval service." Established by a royal *ordonnance* in 1768, the Naval Medical Schools, of which there are no less than three at Brest, Rochefort and Toulon, were continued by a special decree of the "17 Nivôse, An ix. de la République, une et indivisible," and have been subsequently equally cherished and fostered by both the First and Second Empires. Many of the most distinguished names in the annals of French medicine, LARREY, RECAMIER, BRONISSAIS, FOUSSAGRIVES, are to be found on the rolls of these schools.

The National Medical School at Netley, where medical officers for the British and Indian military and naval services receive their final education, though of later date, is as renowned for its illustrious faculty—Surgeon General LONGMORE, Inspector General MACLEAN, Deputy Inspector General MACDONALD, Surgeon Major Dr. CHAUMONT, and Professors AITKEN and PARKES (lately deceased)—as for the splendid appointments they command for the purposes of instruction. The object of the school being to give practical training in such branches only as will qualify the officer for his special sphere, the

course is limited to the four subjects of Pathology, Military Medicine, Military Surgery, and Military and Naval Hygiene—the latter department being the marked feature of this admirable school, and it is this very important department which our medical officers have sought to have taught. They have not aimed, as in France, to establish a school to teach the science of Medicine, but to complete medical education by giving instruction in branches which do not come within the ordinary college curricula, but which are of the first importance to the naval medical officer.

The Naval Medical Corps has always exhibited a commendable desire to improve its professional status, and to seek official advancement and distinction strictly within its own lines. In this aim it deserves the hearty good will and active support of the whole Service, and as the proposed school involves no additional appropriation for professors, students or buildings, and but little expense for apparatus, the most economical of our law-makers can hardly refuse their countenance. All the other corps of the Service, the Pay, Constructor, and Marine as well as Line and Engineer, will sooner or later be recruited from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Medical officers must continue, from the nature of their profession, to receive their fundamental scientific education before they enter the Service; but it is proper, before they enter upon their active duties in the Navy, that they should be instructed in these special branches, which each one has to pick up for himself as best he can. There is no doubt, as Dr. DEAN ably demonstrates, "that such a school would be of immense advantage to the Navy of the United States."

THE MARINE CORPS.

In noticing last week the appointment of the Paymaster of the Marine Corps, we stated that while the selection of an officer from the corps to fill the vacancy was in accordance with usage, it was not the imperative requirement of law. It is true that the legal question is not wholly free from doubt. The fight between line and staff in the Marine Corps has been a long one, and at times a lively one. The staff have strenuously insisted upon promotion in the line even to the command of the corps, a claim which the line have, however, by no means been disposed to admit. Law, enacted and re-enacted, has declared the two branches of the Service distinct and separate, and if they are separate and independent, how can the line go into the staff any more than the staff into the line? Can we thus make flesh of one and flesh of another? This is one objection to the promotion of a line officer to a staff position, which is at least plausible.

Then, again, the act of 1834 expressly provided that appointments to the staff should be made from captains and subalterns in the corps. The act of 1847 repealed this, indirectly if not directly, as it declared that notwithstanding anything in the act of 1834 to the contrary, the staff should be separated from the line. Those who revised the statutes clearly considered the requirement for appointing from captains and subalterns as repealed, for the revision has omitted it entirely, although it has retained the provision separating the staff from the line. From whom or from what class then were the staff to be taken? The law not definitely settling this point, it was clearly up to this time within the power of the President, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative to have selected a person outside of the corps as paymaster—an officer of the Army, an officer of the Navy, or a civilian—especially as the office is not strictly a military one, its functions partaking rather of a civil nature, which could be exercised as efficiently by those not of the corps as by those in it.

Until within a few years the highest position in the corps, that of commandant, could have been filled by the selection of a person outside of the corps. The act of June 6, 1874, closed this door by providing that when the office became vacant it should be filled by selection from the corps. No such prohibitory act has been passed as to the filling of staff offices.

The members of the corps claim the right to the position of paymaster, first, under section 1590 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits any one from civil life from being appointed a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps who is under 30 or over

25 years of age, and requires an examination as to qualifications for appointment. This section is from the act of July 25, 1867, which provided for an increase in the lower grades of the corps, and related solely to the appointment of second lieutenants. Second. The act of June 30, 1876, to prevent an increase of the corps, provided that there should be no more appointments, except by promotion, until the corps was reduced to seventy-five. This clearly related to the appointment of second lieutenants, but, as it stood, it was sufficient, just at this time, by giving it a literal construction to keep the appointment of paymaster within the corps, and to keep out the extraneous classes, Army, Navy, and possibly civilians, which might have come in under section 1599. Had the corps been reduced to its minimum, the members would not have had by any means a sure hold on this appointment. These provisions of law have been presented to show that further and specific legislation is necessary to secure the staff appointments to members of the corps. The act requiring that these shall be taken from the captains or subalterns must be revived. There must be a law expressly declaring that no person outside of the corps shall receive a staff appointment therein; and to preserve harmony and good feeling it might be advisable to define more particularly how the selection should be made from the corps. As the laws now stand, the junior lieutenant could be appointed to either one of the staff positions.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT continues to be the recipient wherever he goes of attentions which indicate that the theory of total depravity by which his political opponents have judged him has not met with universal acceptance. In a little speech he made last week, at Cincinnati, in answer to a very cordial reception by the Chamber of Commerce, he said:

GENTLEMEN: This reception was entirely unexpected by me, but I assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankful to you for this kind reception. I have no doubt but I will be a great deal better fellow now than I was six months ago. I don't suppose I will have any political opponents now, since we are all sovereigns together, as I hope we will continue to be for a good many years yet. I feel that I have considerable life, health, and strength left, notwithstanding the past sixteen years of labor and toil I have undergone, which, perhaps, has not been surpassed by any other sixteen years of my life.

General GRANT is the only graduate of the Military Academy who has ever held the office of President, and the question as to what verdict will be passed upon him and his administration is one that concerns the Army as well as himself. That this verdict will be much more kindly than the hasty conclusions of the newspaper critics of to-day we do not doubt. They have considered only what, in their opinion, the President should have done; history will concern itself only with the question as to what he could have done, and the success or failure of his administration will be judged wholly from this point of view.

To one whose experience of life has taught him to question the possibility of inaugurating the millennium by executive action at Washington, it is very touching to see the simple and child-like faith in this possibility which seems to prevail. Mr. HAYES is not only expected to do it, but to do it at once. On the 3d of March it was to be supposed that we should find the average office-holder to be time-serving and self-seeking, if not venal and incompetent; but on the 5th of March, or certainly before the end of the month, allowing a liberal margin for delays, all this must be changed. The new President must make instant selection for his advisers and subordinates of those whom we in private station know it is easy to find at a moment's notice; men who are thoroughly competent, entirely trustworthy, free from vice or weakness of any kind, without relatives or friends for whose interest and wishes they have a kindly tolerance, and absolutely devoted to the work in hand at any cost of personal convenience. Is not this an era of reform?

We do not wish to be understood as expressing any doubt as to Mr. HAYES' entire good faith in what he proposes, but it will be unjust to judge him by extravagant expectations to which no man who has had the experience he has had of executive office would willingly be held responsible. We believe that he will escape some of the errors of his predecessor, but no more than he can he transform the selfishness of human nature or establish the era of "sweetness and light," except so far as it has its solid foundation in an elevated public sentiment and an educated pub-

lic conscience. Ex-President GRANT is "a great deal better fellow" than he was, because he is no longer held responsible for anything more than his personal conduct. He is no longer expected to see that we are each of us prosperous and contented; that we get the promotion that we want; that we are invited to accept of the places to which a modest consciousness of merit teaches us to aspire; that our business is good, and that we have money and plenty of it. His weaknesses and his mistakes will hereafter be limited to the observation of his immediate circle of personal friends, and be no longer the subject of political criticism and newspaper censure. We could say of us we have done better than he has done: are we not each day showing it in the conduct of our private affairs; in that wise forecast and shrewd observation of human nature which save us from mistakes? If with this we do not prosper, then, it must still be the fault of the corrupt administration.

THE EXPEDITION despatched by the Department of the Interior, in the season of 1875, to explore the Black Hills in Dakota Territory, was organized and equipped with everything that experience could suggest, that would add in any way to its efficiency. The experience of all previous surveys in the Far West was a guide which enabled those in charge of this one to put it in the field with probably the most complete outfit ever sent to the territories, for geological exploration. The heads of the several parties, geological and topographical, were men of tried skill, and untiringly and intelligently devoted themselves to their work. The result has been the gathering of much valuable information respecting this very interesting region. Messrs. W. P. JENNEY and HENRY NEWTON, the geologists of the expedition, have devoted themselves for nearly a year to putting this information together in the shape of a report. The manuscript of this report we have seen, and we are free to say that for accuracy and fulness it is not surpassed by any similar publication from the Government printing office. It is a very complete account of a region which before this was practically unexplored—for the brief journeys that had previously been made there, could hardly be called surveys. Aside from its importance in an economic sense, as giving minute information regarding the gold-bearing districts of the region, it is, from its completeness, of great scientific value, and for this reason alone it ought to be published as soon as possible. This expedition has cost the Government much money, and unless this report is given to the printer, this valuable work will be almost wholly lost.

Several of the most prominent geologists of the country have expressed themselves as hoping that the work would soon be on the shelves of every scientific library, and we trust that the Secretary of the Interior will give the orders necessary to secure the early publication of the report, with its accompanying maps, which are the only authentic ones in existence of this entire region.

DR. GIBON'S PAPER on Hygiene in the Navy was first published in the *Sanitarian*, a monthly journal, edited by A. N. BELL, M.D., who was for about ten years a medical officer in the Navy. Dr. BELL's magazine is one of the best edited medical journals that we have seen. He deals with problems in an analytical way, giving every month a series of valuable facts in some chosen fields of sanitary science. His table of Public Health gives the mortality statistics of thirty-four leading American cities, and forms a body of information that increases yearly. Dr. GIBON's paper was the second of a series of three which have been published in the *Sanitarian*. Dr. J. M. WORDSWORTH, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, published one on "The Safety of Ships and Those who Travel in Them," and "Marine Hygiene on Board Passenger Vessels," which, we believe, is also by Dr. GIBON. We are glad to find that the ranks of medical periodical literature include an editor who is by education and practice in such close sympathy with the Service, as Dr. BELL.

SOME of the daily papers, in their new born zeal for the reform of the public service, talk as though they expected our new secretaries to not only refrain from errors themselves, but to set to work to instantly correct the real or alleged errors of their predecessors. For the information of these gentlemen we would call

attention to the opinion given by the eminent predecessor of Gen. DEVENS in the office of Attorney-General, WM. WIRT, Oct. 1, 1825. Mr. WIRT discussed the question as to "how far the present Executive is authorized to review and unsettle the acts of his predecessor." On this subject he said: "If it has such authority, the Executive, which is to follow us, must have the like authority to review and unsettle our decisions, and set up again those of our predecessors; and upon this principle, no question can be considered as finally settled. The establishment of such a principle, besides the uncertainty and confusion just noticed, would throw upon the Executive a load of duties which it could not possibly sustain. Each administration has already as much as it can do, in the current business which belongs to it; but if to this is to be superadded the burden of reviewing the acts of preceding administrations, by which individuals may suppose themselves to have been aggrieved, it is manifest that the burden will become immediately insupportable. Hence, I have understood it to be a rule of action prescribed to itself by each administration, to consider the acts of its predecessors conclusive, as far as the Executive is concerned. It is but a decent degree of respect for each administration to entertain of its predecessor, to suppose it as well qualified as itself to execute the laws according to the intention of their makers; and not to set an example of review and reversal, which, in its turn, may be brought to bear upon itself, and thus keep the acts of the Executive perpetually unsettled and afloat."

REFERENCE was made in the last issue of the JOURNAL to the assembling of the bureaus of the Navy Department twice a week, for conference with the Secretary. When the Secretary is not present, the senior chief presides at the meetings of the board. Each bureau is required, by the circular establishing this board, to lay before the Secretary the actual condition of its funds; the supplies on hand, the supplies proposed to be required for its efficiency, and to what extent and in what manner it is proposed to obtain them; also any supposed obligation or indebtedness entered into and existing. The procurement of supplies, opening and discussion of bids, assignment of contracts proposed, failure of contractors, proposed expenditures, are to be matters of discussion; also the increase or decrease of the working force at the yards, of an extensive character. The commandants are to be instructed, when discharges are made, to select for discharge those least efficient, and to retain no employes who are unnecessary, or who are not useful and effective in their vocation, whether found to be employed by the recommendation of the Department or otherwise. There were two meetings of the board last week, each of which lasted over two hours. The plan is looked upon favorably by those nearest related to it. A record of their proceedings is kept.

OUR RUSSIAN visitors have officially appeared in the harbor of our principal seaport, and the usual courtesies have been interchanged. Vice-Admiral ROWAN proceeded to New York for the purpose of receiving Rear-Admiral BOUTAKOFF, who commands the fleet of which the *Swetlana*, Captain the Grand Duke ALEXIS, forms a part. In the meanwhile, a young officer attached to the corvette *Vladnick*, now on the Pacific coast, has adopted the customs of the country with great ardor, and Mars beguiled by Cupid has been the hero of a double elopement, and will return to his native land with an American prize in the person of a California bride. Lieut. DE KALANDS cannot complain of the warmth of his reception at the hands of his new family connections, who, although not at first disposed to look upon his suit with favor, are, it is said, likely to be reconciled to the alliance.

SCARCELY A DAY passes that we do not hear the query, "When will the new Regulations be issued?" It is clear that a revised manual of orders now in force is absolutely necessary to an intelligent performance of duty, and should be furnished in justice to those who are held responsible for faithful service and obedience to orders which may have been issued and modified at any time during the last fifteen years. In this respect the Army is scudding along under "jury masts"—to borrow a term from the Navy.

A PRUSSIAN OFFICER'S impressions of the British military system (very carefully and intelligently translated for the JOURNAL), will be found an exceedingly interesting paper, presenting the relative workings of compulsory and voluntary service, and the great waste of raw material which the want of a thorough system is sure to entail on any great nation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

REGIMENTAL, OR POST BANDS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I desire to offer a few remarks on the subject of our Army bands. That the present system is radically wrong will, I think, be generally admitted; it neither gives satisfaction to the Army nor to the bandmen. Two letters on the subject have recently appeared in your Journal, one by a Mr. Mowatt proposes a continuance of the present regimental bands, with a classification of the musicians; the other, by a "Band Leader," suggests a system of post bands. Both of those plans are, in our opinion, open to the principal objection to the present one, viz.: as we cannot have a band at every military post, only a small minority of the Army can enjoy this luxury. Another objection, and perhaps a still greater one, is that whatever plan you adopt to improve the condition of bands will cost more than the present one, and where is this money to come from? The post and regimental funds cannot be made to yield more than they do now, and in these days of Democratic economy, the chances of Congress legislating to improve their status are very slim indeed. We have now about 40 bands, averaging at least 22 men each, a total of 880. As our Army only numbers about 25,000, this is quite an important item, about equal to two of our present regiments of Infantry; and when we consider the amount of duty required from all our frontier regiments, I am sure a good many will agree with me, that the very best method of improving the present system of bands is to abolish them altogether, and utilize the number of men now composing them in protecting our Western settlers.

THOMSON.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring to your editorial remarks, in your paper of the 3d of March, concerning "Regulations and Articles of War," I wish to call attention to the 115th Article.

The President is all powerful to order any Court of Inquiry; but he is practically rendered inaccessible to officers and soldiers for purposes of appeal in ordinary cases.

Commanding officers can only order "Courts of Inquiry" when they are demanded by officers or soldiers. The reasons assigned for this limitation of authority are based upon a desire to shield meritorious officers from the designs of "weak and envious commandants." This is well; but military merit and reputation is equally liable to suffer from the machinations of strong and intriguing commandants. An officer may be misrepresented and undermined by his commandant, and never know it until he finds himself the sufferer. If the commandant sees fit to say upon an application for investigation, that he makes no charges or complaint against the applicant, the avenue of redress is closed, under the article, because there is no demand by the party whose conduct is to be inquired into. In other words, the one whose conduct is questionable has the option of suspending the investigation.

This is not an hypothetical case. It has been known by the writer to have occurred once, and is not probably singular.

The needs of the Service could be met by adding to the end of the 115th Article the words, or the party or parties considering themselves aggrieved.

J. B.

PT. SAN JOSE, CAL., March 10, 1877.

NO PLACE FOR THE MARINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you please tell us who looked out for the marine officers when the new Navy Regulations were compiled, and why the marine officers are hoisted from the port side of the ward room, where they have been ever since we have had a Navy, over to the starboard side, to room according to rank? In the *Enterprise*, now in commission here, 1st Lieut. S——, U. S. M. C., has a room on starboard side, thus turning out Master C——, a watch officer. This is hard on the watch officer, and the marine finds himself kicked about without friends, and often consigned to that hot place we have heard of.

MARINE.

PORT-MOUTH, N. H., March 26, 1877.

THE President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to West Point: Gen. T. W. Hyde, Maine; D. B. Hellis, Iowa; Col. M. C. Clamont, Pennsylvania; A. E. Stevenson, Illinois; Professor Thompson, Massachusetts; the Rev. C. S. Richardson, New York; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee.

DR. EDWARD WORRELL, an old resident of Delaware, died March 25, after an illness of only twenty-four hours, at his residence in Philadelphia. Dr. Worrell was well known for many years as a surgeon in the United States Army. He was born in Wilmington, Del., April, 1803, and graduated from the Pennsylvania University. He commenced practice in Delaware, soon acquiring an enviable reputation. He was appointed surgeon in the United States Army in 1832. In 1843 he retired and returned to Delaware, where he was a leading practitioner and somewhat of a politician. A few years ago he removed to Philadelphia. On Saturday evening he had a paralytic stroke, and sank until 6 o'clock last evening, when he died. His remains will be removed to Wilmington for burial.

THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY,

AS IT APPEARED TO A PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

[The following study of the present condition and effective force of the English Army is from the pen of Lieut. von Kitzel, of the German Army, and son of the General von Eitel, who commanded one of the Prussian Army Corps at the battle of Sadowa. We translate it from *Im neuen Reich*.]

Established institutions of English private and public life are kept up with decided tenacity, consequently the army establishment has retained an unmistakably mediæval look and character. It is true, the demand for new formations has caused attempts at changes to be made, and these have been occasioned by diligent study of the latest campaigns on the continent by expert and well-instructed army officers. But all the officers in active service cannot be called experts. Nor have these innovations gained a firm foothold or attained perfection. This is, however, a circumstance of very little importance compared with the peculiarities of the English army establishment, which must keep it entirely different from those of all other European states.

The British recruiting system evinces no longer the cruelty and horrors which were associated with it in former times; but many of the old abuses and irregularities are inseparable from it, and cannot fail to increase continually, as the development of agricultural and commercial life reduces the number and above all the quality of the recruits. It is not only difficult to fill the demand for men, but the conditions of moral and intellectual education, and physical ability, have been lowered in a remarkable degree. Several sections of the recruiting manual show this plainly. Each British soldier has, like the appointed agents, the authority to bring in recruits, and receives a certain bonus per capita. Recruiting in taverns is to be avoided; but, on the other hand, much is done to attract new arrivals. Men, not yet enlisted, are furnished night lodgings in the barracks in order that they may not come in contact with people who could unsettle their resolution to receive "the Queen's penny." Formerly a bounty was paid to newly enlisted men as soon as their acceptance into the regiment appeared likely, even before their formal examination by the surgeon. This plan has, however, been abolished.

The language of the advertisements, calling for recruits and appearing in the shape of posters on much frequented street corners, is a striking indication of the tendency of this system of filling the quota of the army. For instance, the artillery will sometimes call upon young men to join their "noble corps," and explain the advantages and conditions of pay. The "free kit," that is free issue of all the minor articles of equipment, besides the uniform coat, is always described in large display letters. In this way the soldier is turned into an employé; and it is most probable that both the contracting parties really look upon the transaction in this manner. The very inferior quality of the men is proved by the frequent desertions which take place. Deserters are repeatedly re-enlisted; some individuals will repeat this farce as many as four times. This scandalous proceeding has attained such proportions that it has been found necessary to order that a secret understanding in this direction, between agents and recruits, should be punished. Notwithstanding the advantages which the English soldier enjoys in regard to pay, clothing and food, it is a conceded fact that to-day the demand for young recruits is far greater than the supply; so that the strength of the different military bodies is always far below the standard.

It is natural that when the increased efficiency of the continental armies was recognized, efforts should be made to provide a remedy for the English army. It has been proposed to cut at the root of the evil, and solve the question in the simplest manner, by introducing a kind of universal military service. Very disastrous national defeats must first be suffered before the dislike of such an innovation, and the great difficulties thrown in the way of an abolition of the present recruiting system by the peculiar conditions of the British Empire, can be overcome. While a comparatively small force is sufficient to defend the island, and a general introduction of universal service would, in this populous country, either make the peace establishment too large or the term of service too short for efficiency, an enlisted army is, on the other hand, absolutely necessary for the colonies. The impracticability of exchanging every year between India and the mother country discharged men and fresh recruits, is evident. Now, new regiments are sent in turn to India every twelve years. Hence, a dualism in the composition of the army would be unavoidable, supposing, what for the present cannot be thought of, that universal conscription is introduced. But the combination of both systems would not be impossible. The body of officers might still retain its unity as well in the conscripted home army, as in the enlisted colonial one. In case of such a combination men might be found among those who served their time in the home army, who would be willing to enlist in the colonial establishment when good pay and pension are offered. As the service in the latter would have to exempt from service in the former, many would probably prefer the foreign service from the beginning.

It is unnecessary to consider the feasibility of this plan; though it deserves to be mentioned that the word "Universal Conscription" has been uttered in England, and that some persons have found sufficient courage to expose the weakness of the present system. "Universal Conscription, the Only Answer to the Question of Recruiting the Army," is the title of Captain Hime's work, published in 1875. It was written in competition for a prize offered by the United Service Institution, a military scientific society. "The unnatural conditions," it says, "found among us are outdone only in China; if it is true, that one may send a deputy to the galleys. Yet, politicians contend, that this is the only way to respond to the highly developed sense of our personal liberty and self-consciousness. It is

only poverty which will induce the Englishman to become a soldier, and, consequently, the army recruits itself from the lowest strata of the people, in an age when the introduction of breech-loaders compels to skirmishing (fighting in small detached parties), and when the war requires higher qualities of the mind and of the heart."

Opponents of the universal conscription system denounce it always as damaging production and the national welfare; but one soldier costs the English people 100 double crowns for his personal maintenance only, while 42 double crowns cover not only the soldier's pay, but also a large amount of the army material in Prussia. It is sufficiently well-known in Germany, that the burden and the losses caused by the general service are counterbalanced by an improved physical and intellectual condition; and it would, indeed, be more dangerous than ever before to find fault with the expenditures of productive powers and money for the army to-day, when the socialists renew their call for the establishment of militia organizations, and by it deceive the masses.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Captain Hime pronounces himself thoroughly persuaded that universal military service is the only remedy for the defects in the army, and recognizes with equal clearness that the militia as now organized in England outside of the army, is a burden in peace and a poor protection in war. As to the much praised volunteers, whom a mild critic declares a harmless joke, he admits that they stand for a joke but not for a harmless one. It is, indeed, astonishing how England, seeing the experiences of the undisciplined troops of France in the last war, can place upon the volunteers any higher value than upon a plaything. It is, no doubt, a very pretty and pleasant sight to see a large number of strong, young men move about on the green plains of Wimbledon during fine summer days, and go through military evolutions before a spectacle loving, lively public, but these pastimes have as little value for the requirements of real war, as our gymnastic exercises can take the place of service in the army. The author undervalues undoubtedly a further difficulty obstructing the change in the British army organization, although he seems to make his deductions from perfectly correct premises. The military education of a reinforcement which serves only two or three years, demands a more assiduous activity on the part of the officers than is now given to it in England under the long term of service. Hence a complete revolution in the life and habits of the officers—which again can, perhaps, not be accomplished without an extensive change of "personnel"—would have to precede a re-organization of the army. We saw a great number of the officers taken over into the Prussian service from that of the minor states resign their commissions, when, after 1866, an increased activity was demanded. How much more would that be the case in England, where the military education is almost entirely entrusted to non-commissioned officers. This would, however, be the smallest obstacle to a reform, for even under more elevated requirements there would be no lack of officers.

Although the experiences of the French war did not cause a fundamental change in the British army institutions, which could hardly be expected, yet, the extraordinary performances of the German armies led the people on the other side of the channel to think of their own defensive powers; and the defects of the existing organization were felt with uneasiness. A glance into English newspapers will show what a lively interest has been awakened by the condition of the army. Some features at least were borrowed from the German army organization and transferred to the English. Similar to the territorial divisions of the former, sub-districts were established in England, within the boundaries of which battalions of the line and of the militia (for these, too, have enlisted men), as well as reserves of the army and volunteers were formed into one administrative body, a "brigade." These sub-districts comprised also the districts of the recruiting agents, and are partly like the "cantons" of King Frederic William I. and the present "Landwehr" districts. The commander of a sub-district is among others, made responsible for the military education of the troops allotted to his district; a regulation which, it seems, cannot always be carried out, because the battalions of the line are not constantly garrisoned in the district. But there is no junction of brigades in time of peace, according to the German sense of a complete union of military bodies, except at the Camp of Aldershot.

THE MUCH-TALKED-OF "PLAN OF MOBILIZATION."

After this the actual forces of the United Kingdom were, on paper, distributed for war emergencies. The much-talked-of "plan of mobilization" was devised. This formed the available troops into eight army corps, with stated headquarters and places of rendezvous. With the exception of one corps formed of regular troops only, militia was thrown together with line regiments. The staff appointments in this distribution are only indicated by the number of officers to be appointed; the individual commanders, etc., are to be appointed when the mobilization takes place, and, consequently, must be utter strangers to their commands in times of peace. The French mobilization of 1870 has shown the great evils which such a condition of things can bring about. Last summer the attempt was made in England, after many preparations, to carry out this plan, and two army corps, stationed near the southern coast, were placed on a war footing. But the preparatory conditions of completing the squadrons correspondingly had been only imperfectly fulfilled.

The term of service in the British army is twelve years. There was no reserve up to the re-organization of the army after the war of 1870, notwithstanding that its absence had been seriously felt by Wellington and in the Crimea. Then a substitute was tried. Men

were enlisted for a shorter service, that is, for six years, and when they left at the expiration of their term, they were bound by a pay of seven pounds yearly to report in case of mobilization. If, besides these "short service men," any one wished to enlist for twelve years, so much the better. Notwithstanding that this yearly pay does not call for any equivalent service under ordinary circumstances, the number of these reserve troops has never exceeded 8,000 men, and the number of new recruits has notoriously decreased during the last years. These rudiments of a reserve organization have to stand the test of an attempt at mobilization.

Such an attempt can only be shown to satisfy the demands of the service, when, by regulated preparations, the troops can be placed upon a war-footing in the shortest possible time. The regulations for each member of the army must be such that a telegraphic signal for the beginning of a mobilization sets the entire organism in self-acting motion. Therefore, if a test of the punctual united action of all members were desired, it should not be known beforehand upon which troops the task of speedy readiness for war would fall, but the preparations should be uniformly completed for all army corps. The two corps which were to make the first trial, as mentioned above, knew a long time beforehand, when it would take place, as the notices in the newspapers clearly show. It is, therefore, not strange that some bodies of troops were already in motion towards the rendezvous of their corps on the first day of mobilization. Consequently, the English attempt at mobilization renounced in this respect the idea of representing reality. The system of territorial divisions had been abandoned in forming the troops into corps, and regiments of various districts had been thrown together. Irish battalions had been added to the two South of England corps, perhaps for political reasons; but, strange to say, also Scotch troops. The regiments from these parts of the kingdom were sent to Portsmouth by ship, and reached thence their rendezvous partly by rail, partly marching, like the English regiments, from their respective garrisons. The transportation of the troops by rail occasioned some difficulties and delays. The somewhat complicated assignment of troops to army corps may have originated obstacles, and the railway authorities may have lacked the necessary acuteness—an astonishing deficiency, if their familiarity with the daily ceaseless traffic is considered. It is true, the general travel was not interrupted, as it would have to be in time of actual war. Nor had the troops been accustomed to use such means of transportation. This showed itself as well in the deficient calculation of the time for embarkation as in the insufficient regulations for accelerating the same.

It is very proper to remind us that the trial was made, in order that such defects should be discovered and removed. But the fact, that the work of complementing the force to war-strength did not succeed, is of still greater importance. Several thousands of the then existing reserves had been required to report for duty in one of the two corps. The men made their appearance, except a percentage, which to English eyes appeared very small. Yet the battalions were short at an average of more than two hundred men—the standard for a battalion being a thousand men—although some of the battalions had called in three hundred of their reserves. The number of men, of which the battalions in the other mobilized corps were short, to whom no reserves had been assigned, was five hundred per battalion, so that the rest of the reserves in the country could not have filled this gap. Hence the complements cannot at present be called "reserve of the army."

The cavalry showed gaps in the same proportion, and has as yet hardly any reserves to dispose of. The number of batteries which each corps was to have had according to the plan, was nearly complete in one of them; the other corps had only one battery. Nor were the batteries filled up to their standard of strength. The corps were in a still worse condition as regards engineers and the regulation train carriages. The latter are ready for use only in very small numbers in peace times, and it is always very unfavorable for an attempt at mobilization when the important branch of the train is excluded from examination. Food and other necessities were brought into camp by the contractors themselves; yet the want of military conveniences seems to have been felt very much at different times. So far the regular army.

MOBILIZING THE MILITIA.

The ranks of the militia, which had been called out, averaged two thirds of their standard, so that in this direction, too, there remained a gap. Regarding this fact, the question arises: From what sources will England draw the means to complete her army in case of war? It was said before, that the number of the existing reserves did not reach ten thousand, a figure dwindling down to almost nothing, if compared with the well drilled reserves of the continental states. The result of last year's call created, however, extraordinary satisfaction; the newness of the institution, the unwonted appearance of the reserve men had their share in it. The newspapers, in an undoubtedly extravagant manner, praised the zeal of those who had reported; and the commander-in-chief promised that they should not be called out again, except when absolutely necessary. Such a petting seems to be indeed dangerous for the future, for very likely a much larger percentage than now might prefer to stay at home.

The fact that desertions on a great scale took place in consequence of warlike rumors at the time of mobilization is a striking indication of the feeling prevalent among the militia. The discipline of the militia is not described very favorably, and of exchanges from the militia into the line, expected on this occasion, very few were made. The line is eventually to be filled up from the so called militia reserves (enlisted men outside of the militia), but its military

efficacy would hardly be promoted thereby. The mobilized bodies would have to draw principally and heavily on the battalions of the line staying behind in case of a bona fide mobilization, and especially if it was intended to use the army abroad. The remainder could not be very valuable, and it is easily seen how much time would be lost by such a method of mobilizing.

If, then, a British army, appearing on the continent, compared with the increased numbers of the European armies can hardly throw much weight into the balance, we see also other defects revealed by last year's trial. The equipment and education of the troops of the line are good, although it ought to be taken into consideration, whether or not the increased duties of almost all other armies does not also demand from the British a greater activity in this respect, and a more assiduous employing and schooling of the officers. The several branches of the general staff and of the commissariat showed, according to the reports in several cases, their want of familiarity with the sight of large military bodies in camp and on the march. The staffs of superior commanders are very numerous, and have to perform many duties which in other armies are left to regimental staffs. Further, a clear notion is wanting of the conditions of a great modern war, if we may judge from some expressions, which probably came from military circles. Let us take for instance, the proposition, always to carry the baggage, knapsack, etc., of the infantry in wagons, and to lighten the horses of the cavalry to a minimum.

The British army of these later years has made campaigns under extraordinary circumstances and with small cadres. What it accomplished in Abyssinia and the Gold Coast was praiseworthy, but these expeditions cannot be looked upon as a measure for European campaigns. The same may be said of the Crimean war. The spoiling of the soldiers by tents, which swell the train unnecessarily, and the absence of that training which makes the soldier feel at home in a bivouac, come under this head. As to subsistence, the militia men were extremely fastidious and difficult to satisfy. We must, lastly, consider the exercises made by the assembled troops. There did not exist a perfect method of instruction for infantry fighting until last year; the existing regulations spoke of the skirmishing only as thoroughly taught. The formations and movements connected with it were mostly regulated for each body of troops by its commander, and it would very probably be changed when he left. A regulation has, it is true, been made upon the basis of the tactics of columns of companies; but the difference of the English battalion with eight companies, from the German with the same number of men divided into four companies, has hardly been appreciated. This is not the place, however, to go more into details concerning this point.

The militia did not find time during the short period of actual drill, to be taught the new forms, as ought to have been the case. Actuated by excessive regard for the spectators present, the troops were in one case not paraded until the afternoon, thus losing the time for a manoeuvre with mixed arms. The militia troops had to be instructed in the common branches of the service. The combination of militia and regular troops, which latter would have to bear the brunt of the fight in case of a net impossible invasion of the island, does not appear to answer well.

NECESSITY OF REORGANIZATION.

This trial of mobilization has thoroughly proved the necessity of a reorganization of the British military establishment, and partly from its foundations; other branches require an energetic effort at completing. If this idea spreads in the nation and in Parliament, the results acquired might be very favorable.

England has some elements for a good army establishment—perhaps better than any other country. The number of young, able-bodied, wealthy men of good families, to whom now the military service and titles offer such allurements that very many of them serve now in the army for a few years, at least, will always insure a full complement of good officers. The healthy and strong elements of the nation would, doubtless, pour into the army in time of war, and the volunteer organizations would then help to replenish it. But these reinforcements could only be educated by the war, as we saw strong, and, occasionally, excellent bodies of troops develop in the States of America, which were almost utterly unprepared from a military point of view, during the late war of Secession there.

It would sound unjust and arrogant to say that defeats, similar to those of the Union troops, were unavoidable in order to insure to the British land forces a perfectly trustworthy capacity to perform their tasks. The British soldier has fought with wonderful endurance on the battlefields of the whole world; and there is no reason why we should not expect the same bravery and courage from the line of to-day. Nevertheless, the impartial observer must admit a doubt, whether or not the English army is in every respect equal to those of the other great powers. It seems as if public opinion, fond as it is of prying into the details of military institutions, does not share this doubt, or is easily quieted by the consciousness of possessing enormous material means of assistance when it is startled. The danger of seeing the land forces of the British empire tested in good earnest is a remote one to-day. A hostile landing would always be certain, in time, to gather on the English side the necessary troops to prevent or repel it, and send them, by the assistance of our modern means of conveyance, to the threatened points. Abroad the fleet will always have to do most of the work, for it would be difficult to embark and transport more than thirty to forty thousand men in the beginning of a war and simultaneously. But a powerful state must always endeavor to organize its army so that it is equally ready for all the emergencies of war.

THE REVENGE OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

(Longfellow, in the Youth's Companion.)

In that desolate land and lone,
Where the Big Horn and Yellowstone
Roar down their mountain path,
By their fires the Sioux chiefs
Muttering their woes and griefs
And the menace of their wrath.

"Revenge!" cried Rain-in-the-Face,
"Revenge upon all the race
Of the White Chief with yellow hair!"
And the mountains dark and high
From their crags re-echoed the cry
Of his anger and despair.

In the meadow, spreading wide
By woodland and river side
The Indian village stood;
All was silent as a dream,
Save the rushing of the stream
And the blue-jay in the wood.

In his war paint and his beads,
Like a bison among the reeds,
In ambush the Sitting Bull
Lay with three thousand braves
Crouched in the clefts and caves,
Savage, unmerciful!

Into the fatal snare
The White Chief with yellow hair
And his three hundred men
Dashed headlong, sword in hand;
But of that gallant band
Not one returned again.

The sudden darkness of death
Overwhelmed them, like the breath
And smoke of a furnace fire;
By the river's bank, and between
The rocks of the ravine,
They lay in their bloody attire.

But the foeman fled in the night,
And Rain-in-the-Face, in his flight,
Uplifted high in air
As a ghastly trophy, bore
The brave heart, that bent no more,
Of the White Chief with yellow hair.

Whose was the right and the wr g?
Sing it, O funeral song,
With a voice that is full of tears,
And say that our broken faith
Wrought all this ruin and scathe,
In the Year of a Hundred Years!

WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending March 29.

Officers and enlisted men (Fort Buford, D. T.) \$174 00
W. B. Hazen, Col. 6th Infantry, \$10; Lieut. F. W. Thibaut, \$5; Cash, \$5; Capt. W. W. Sanders, 6th Infantry, \$5; Dr. F. F. Harvey, U. S. A., \$5; D. H. Murdoch, Capt. 6th Infantry, \$5; B. A. Byrne, 2d Lieut. 6th Infantry, \$5; Cash, \$5; H. Devereux, Sergt. Major 6th Infantry, \$3; J. O'Connell, Q. M. Sergt. 6th Infantry, \$5; R. E. Morgan, Ord. Sergt., \$3; L. Stigler, C. M., \$3; J. J. Bowman, 1st Sergt. Co. D, \$2; W. P. Sanford, Pvt. Co. D, \$5; J. Dooley, 1st Sergt. Co. C, \$2; C. Macnizowitz, Pvt. Co. C, \$1; W. S. Doyle, Corp., \$5; L. Haven, Pvt. Co. C, \$2; L. Cramer, Co. C, \$1; H. Hamilton, Co. C, \$1; J. Scott, Sergt. Co. C, \$3; J. Simonson, Co. C, \$2; R. Hanson, Sergt. Co. C, \$5; F. W. Smith, Co. C, \$1; J. B. Blasing, Co. C, \$1; J. J. Shaw, Corp. Co. C, \$2; W. H. Brown, Co. C, \$1; W. Randolph, \$1; A. Howard, Co. D, 6th Infantry, \$1; 1st Sergt. Co. I, \$3; J. F. Frank, Co. I, \$1; L. P. Lyon, Co. I, \$1; C. Raip, Co. I, \$2; T. Landau, Co. I, \$2; D. Ring, Co. I, \$1; J. Sedore, Co. I, \$2; J. Leonard, Co. I, \$2; B. Fitzpatrick, Co. I, \$3; P. Boye, Co. I, \$2; J. Walsh, Co. I, \$2; M. Linshaw, 1st Sergt. Co. F, \$2; J. O'Shea, Sergt. Co. F, \$1; E. Semerz, Pvt. Co. F, \$1; E. Smyth, Co. G, \$2; W. Hurlock, Co. G, \$1; C. Bethon, Co. G, \$1; J. Marx, Co. G, \$1; J. R. W. Berz, Co. E, \$2; J. McAuleffe, Co. E, \$2; J. Hugl, Co. E, \$2; H. Fack, Co. E, \$2; J. Schupp, Co. E, \$2; M. Marston, Co. E, \$1; F. Koelke, Co. E, \$2; E. Reed, Co. E, \$2; A. T. Weirbach, Co. D, \$1; W. Richardson, Hosp. Stnd. U. S. A., \$5; Cash, \$5; Leighton and Jordan, \$25.

Amount received for week ending March 29 \$174 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged \$12,908 00

Aggregate \$13,082 00
Less amount paid to Widows and Orphans 10,080 00
Balance to credit of Fund \$3,357 00

GEN. CLINTON D. MACDOUGAL, ex-Representative from New York, left Washington Thursday morning for his home at Auburn, to assume his duties as U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York. General MacDougal distinguished himself during his two terms in Congress while a member of the military committee for his earnest advocacy of the best interests of the Service, and made many friends in the Regular Army besides those whom he knew while in the volunteer service during the late war. General MacDougal became known as the "great office decliner," he having successively declined the appointments tendered him of Treasurer of the United States, the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, and the Commissionership of Patents. A story is told that President Grant finally asked him what he would accept, when MacDougal told Grant that there was one office he would accept, but that he had never been offered it. Grant queried as to the office, when MacDougal said it was the Northern New York marshalship, which would enable him to be at home with his wife and babies. Grant thought he could fix that—and did.

THE Arizona Citizen says: The first really good map of Arizona, that we have ever seen, is one lately published by the Engineer Office of this military division, in San Francisco. It was compiled by Lieut. J. G. Mallery, of the Engineer Corps, and shows much research and care. The map shows Arizona in full, lines of survey, topography, mining districts, locations of noted mines, etc. It also shows Southern California, and parts of Nevada, Utah and Sonora, the latter down to Guaymas and very correct in detail.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Who are entitled to vote for field officers?—A correspondent gives his views below on the manner of the election of field officers. After a brief examination of the statutes referred to, we are of opinion that the difference between the phraseology of section 2 of the State Constitution and the language of the Military Code is covered by section 6 of the Constitution, which reads thus: "In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed shall not be conducive to the improvement of the militia the Legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein." But there are many lawyers among the National Guard, and we shall be glad to publish their interpretation of this important point.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I submit below a question for military lawyers—and in fact any other lawyers—to agitate upon, and I would like to have the lawyers aforesaid express themselves in your columns upon the subject *pro or con*. I am not aware that the question has been raised since the repeal of the old militia law and the adoption of the Code, in the State of New York. The case is merely supposititious, but the point involved might be raised in a hotly and closely contested election. The Constitution of the State of New York provides (sec. 2, Art. XI.), "Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: . . . field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments and separate battalions." The Revised Military Code of the State of New York specifies (sec. 68), "field officers of regiments or battalions, by the written or printed votes of the field officers and the commissioned troop, battery, or company officers of their respective regiments or battalions."

The militia law of 1823, which was in force until 1854, in the matter of field officers, provides that notices of election for field officers shall be served on "each commissioned officer" in such regiment or battalion as the vacancy may occur. The militia law of 1862 specified "the commissioned officers," as in the State Constitution above quoted, while in the original Military Code (passed 1870) it was the same as at present, omitting the words "the field officers and." The Military Code also provides (sec. 14) that each regiment "shall consist of" eight to ten companies, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and seven other officers, specified separately by title and rank, and certain non-commissioned officers. These seven other officers are commissioned as officers (naming title and rank) in the regiments of which they form a part, and are known as regimental staff officers.

Now then we come to the question: Are not these seven commissioned officers, known as regimental staff officers, entitled, under the provision of the clause of the Constitution quoted above, to vote for field officers notwithstanding that they are omitted from the clause quoted from the Code? And do not the words "troop, battery, or company" inserted in the latter, make the election of field officers, as provided for in the Code, unconstitutional?

It is a nice point, but still it seems a plain one; and I can call to mind at least one regiment which would have been saved from utter demoralization, could the staff officers have availed themselves of this construction of the constitutional clause, and by voting with the minority of the company officers—where their sympathies were—prevented the election of an utterly inefficient colonel.

CLERC, Captain 501st Regt., N. G.

MARCH 26, 1877.

RIFLE-SIGHT SUGGESTIONS.—The interest in the proposed changes in the sights of the rifle in use by the State of New York is evidently attracting attention all over the country. Through the courtesy of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., we publish the following on the subject:

FORT GARLAND, COLORADO, March 8, 1877.

To Col. Wingate, N. G. of N. Y., New York city:

DEAR SIR: I have been much pleased in reading in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gen. Meigs' letter of Feb. 26 addressed to you upon the subject of rifle sights, and giving a description of one used by himself. I have for a long time used the globe sight as described with the peep hole near the top, having the globe filed to a straight line on top, which was done to enable me to see better when shooting on dark, cloudy days in covert. I soon found that I had a most desirable sight, and that I could take correct aim quicker than with any other. I think that a radical change should be made from the old rear sight, which has many objections in general use, to something of the kind described by Gen. Meigs. I trust some satisfactory tests may be made of this sight, by placing it in use at target, etc.; and particularly at off hand firing, sights of this kind might be put upon the muskets without moving the old ones, and both sights be used upon the same muskets by the same men, thus securing a satisfactory test as to their general merits. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. SHORCKLEY, Captain 15th Infantry.

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (N. G. S. N. Y.)

In 1847, immediately after the passage of the new militia law authorizing uniformed regiments, Philip S. Crooke was elected colonel of the 14th regiment. At this election a young staff officer of Gen. Duryea's (then commanding) presided. This staff officer has since become Judge McCue. The regiment was made up of independent and separate companies which were in existence previous to the year 1847, at which time only the flank companies were uniformed.

Upon the receipt of the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter measures were at once taken to place the 14th regiment upon a war footing. Vacancies in the commissioned officers were filled, recruiting actively commenced, and the ranks so quickly filled, that by April 18, 1861, the regiment was ready to march. The regiment remained in Brooklyn awaiting orders until May 18, when the General Government declined to receive or order any more militia regiments to the front, accepting the services only of such organizations as enlisted for three years or the war. The different companies of the regiment were assembled at Fort Green, and terms of enlistment into the United States service proposed to them. Without one dissenting voice they were enthusiastically accepted, and on the afternoon of May 18, 1861, the 14th Brooklyn, consisting of eight line companies and an engineer corps—an aggregate of 835 officers and men commanded by Col. Alfred M. Wood—broke camp and started for Washington, passing through the streets of Brooklyn to the ferry amidst the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. The

loud buzzes of the people who thronged the sidewalks and streets and, the waving of handkerchiefs of the fairer portion of the throng sufficiently attested the interest and sympathy in a regiment in whose ranks were representatives of the first families of the City of Churches. The regiment proceeded to Washington via Baltimore, passing through the latter city on Sunday, May 19—the first troops which followed the 6th Massachusetts regiment—remained in Washington two days, and on the 22d moved into camp on Meridian Hill, two miles north of the city; on the 23d of May it was regularly mustered into the U. S. Service "for the war" by Gen. McDowell. The regiment, July 2, crossed Long Bridge and camped in the vicinity of Arlington House. While in this camp two companies were added, making an aggregate of 960 officers and men; and the 14th was assigned to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. A. Porter. On the 16th of July the campaign opened, and the regiment marched to Annandale, through Fairfax to a point north of Centerville, and remained until the 21st; broke camp at 3 A. M., passed down the Warrenton pike and crossed Bull Run at Sudley's Ford, and went into action; fought for four and a half hours. Three times during the engagement the regiment occupied that spot, opposite the "Henry" house, called the "Slaughter Pen." The conduct of the regiment during this its first battle won the praise of the commanding general, and received special mention in General Orders; casualties 117. During the early part of this engagement Col. Wood was wounded and captured. After his release he was honorably discharged, his wound unfitting him for field service. Shortly after, the engineer corps, being in excess of the regular organization, was mustered out. The regiment was now in command of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Fowler. The first winter quarters were on Upton's Hill, General Keyes' brigade.

The picket duty during the winter was very severe, and on March 10, 1862, the regiment broke camp and marched toward Centerville—Gen. Augur's brigade—and camped near Fairfax Court House; March 16 marched to Alexandria, twenty-one miles; took the cars and returned to Upton's Hill, and occupied old camp. Early in April, marched to Manassas Junction, then to Bristow Station, thence to Catlett's Station. Shortly after, a forced march was made, until they passed through Falmouth, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and pitched camp on the heights fronting the latter city. May 25 proceeded toward Catlett's; took cars via Manassas Junction and Gap Railroad, to Fort Royal and as far as Haymarket. June 6 marched to Warrenton, thence to Warrenton Junction, and June 16 to Fredericksburg. From this time to Aug. 5, nothing of importance occurred, and about this time became part of Gen. Pope's command, who with the greater part of his army, was at Culpepper. The battle of Cedar Mountain occurring on the 9th, the regiment moved rapidly and arrived near Cedar Mountain, and on the 17th marched to the Rapidan River. Aug. 21 the enemy opened his batteries all along the river, and for three days the regiment was supporting batteries and shifting from one point to another, wherever the enemy tried to effect a crossing. On the 28th, this division (King's), struck the enemy (Jackson's division) near Gainesville, and a sharp fight ensued, at which time Surg. Farley, of the 14th, was taken prisoner. The following day struck the enemy at Groveton, and became hotly engaged, at which time Col. Fowler was severely wounded; Capt. Davy and Mallory were mortally wounded. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Lieut.-Col. De Bevoise. The loss sustained by the 14th regiment was as follows: Killed, 39; wounded, 60.

On the 30th engaged the enemy for the second time on the battle field of Bull Run. The loss was very severe in proportion to the reduced numbers, particularly in badly wounded. Killed, 5; wounded, 60. Fell back across Bull Run with the retreating army, and arrived at Centerville on the morning of the 31st. The following day, Sept. 1, marched to Fairfax, and thence to Falls Church, and on the 6th crossed the Potomac, passed through Washington, and on to Leesboro and Rockville, Lisbon, New Market and Frederick City. On the 14th, passed through Middletown and formed line at the base of South Mountain near Wagon Road Gap. The enemy occupied the crest of the mountain. Here the fight raged with bitter fierceness until the night crept on; the ammunition was nearly exhausted, but the Union troops still held all the ground they had gained during the night. The enemy retreated towards Antietam Creek. The 14th, with the losses sustained in previous battles, was now reduced to about one hundred men, losing in this engagement 30 per cent. of the men engaged. Gen. Hatch was wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Phelps. Killed, 9; wounded, 22. On the 17th, engaged the enemy again against heavy odds, and under a terrific fire held the field, the loss being greater in proportion to numbers the regiment had ever sustained. Eight men killed and twenty-three wounded. As at the battle of South Mountain, most of those wounded were severely so, and death ensued in the majority of cases. Among the number was Capt. Meyers, Co. C.

The next two months were consumed with much marching daily—changing camp continually, with occasional skirmishing with the enemy, until on the 20th of December, being at Stoneman's Station, where Col. Fowler joined the regiment on the march, having recovered from wounds received at Groveton in 1862. On the 23d the regiment was in camp at Belle Plains, having completed Burnside's famous mud campaign; until Feb. 24, 1863, the 14th engaged the ordinary routine of camp life. About this time, Mr. R. Luckey of Brooklyn arrived in camp, being delegated by a number of prominent ladies of that city to present a stand of colors to the regiment, consisting of national flag, State flag and two guidons. A very handsome address, complimentary to the regiment, accompanied the beautiful gift. April 9th the corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was reviewed by President Lincoln, and on this occasion the 14th was highly complimented on its neat appearance and excellent marching. On the 22d received orders to march at once, with three days' rations and without knapsacks, and thirty-six miles was made inside of twenty-four hours during a severe rain storm. On the 13th of May, Lieut.-Col. De Bevoise, whose resignation had been accepted, left for Washington, regretted by every officer and member of the regiment.

Until the 30th, no important event occurred. On that date the regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade, commanded by Gen. L. Cutler. The balance of the brigade having been discharged by expiration of term. During the following month (June) the regiment was incessantly marching, averaging twenty miles a day, until July 1, the regiment was at Marsh Creek, five miles from Gettysburg. Leaving this camp at 7 A. M., and within two miles of Gettysburg, the sound of artillery was heard; the column hurried forward, and with the 95th New York formed on the left of the brigade, and were soon engaged. During the three days' fight at Gettysburg the regiment was in the very front of the fray, and lost fully 50 per cent. of the number engaged. Killed, 18; wounded, 110; missing, 90. A large proportion of those missing were ascertained to be either wounded or prisoners; some killed. Left Gettysburg on the 6th and halted near Emmettsburg, ten miles distant. Marched from

point to point until on the 18th the Potomac was crossed on pontoons, twelve miles distant, and camp made at Waterford, where the regiment was most heartily welcomed, and on the following morning, when leaving camp, the stars and stripes, as if by magic, appeared fluttering from every window. About the 19th of August Gen. Cutler took leave of his command, addressing it in a highly patriotic and complimentary manner; he was advanced to the command of the division and Gen. Rice took command of the brigade.

On the 23rd of December Col. Fowler was assigned as provost marshal at Culpepper with his regiment as provost guard, and from this time until Feb. 5, 1864, no event of importance occurred. On the evening of Feb. 5 the "Fourteenth Regiment Opera Troupe," a band of minstrels composed of members of the regiment—receiving the countenance of the officers at corps headquarters and every facility for a complete success—gave their first concert. The event justified their best hopes and a series of concerts followed, which were attended by almost every general officer in the Army—besides receiving the liberal patronage of the surrounding camps. On the 29th the corps was reviewed by Gen. Grant.

May 4, 1864, the regiment left Culpepper on the ever memorable Wilderness campaign. Gen. Wadsworth was killed on the 5th, and Capt. Gill and Lt. Mitchell, of the 14th (the former on the staff of Gen. Wadsworth, the latter on the staff of Gen. Rice), were captured by the enemy. On the 6th Col. Fowler reported to Gen. Warren at the Lacey House, 383 officers and men for duty; by Sunday, the 8th, the regiment had reached Laurel Hill, near Spotsylvania C. H., the loss here was very severe, several officers being wounded; among the rest was Lieut. (now Lieut.-Col.) Schurig, who lost his right arm—other casualties, 65. The following day, May 9, Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding 6th Corps, was killed. On the 10th inst., during another engagement, and in one hour's time, this regiment lost in killed and wounded 61 officers and men. Lieut. Rae, of Co. B, was killed; Capt. Baldwin, left arm amputated; Lieut. Rice here received his death wound, and Adj. Villet also severely wounded. From this day until the 23d inst. it was a continual skirmish, night and day, the Army moving gradually to the left.

On the 23d of May, 1864, came the welcome order that the 14th should proceed home. Three long years of service in Virginia with the Army of the Potomac, was sufficient to make the thoughts of home appreciated. Those who had joined the regiment in 1862, although the veterans of twenty battles, were transferred to the 5th N. Y. Veterans to serve out the remainder of their enlistment. The regiment marched to Aquia Creek and arrived just in time to embark for Washington, as the depot was broken up that day. Arrived at Jersey City on the evening of the 24th. At Elizabeth they were met by a committee of citizens of Brooklyn and cordially welcomed. At Jersey City were met by the common council reception committee, the 13th regiment, the 14th Veteran Association, and an immense crowd of people; embarking on a Fulton ferryboat for Brooklyn, arriving at 10 o'clock, amidst the roar of cannon and shouts of welcome from the multitude of people assembled since the morning to receive them. Never perhaps has Brooklyn seen such a display. The military were out *en masse*, the Fire Department lined the streets with their apparatus, each vying with the other in the display of fireworks. His Honor, Mayor Wood, made the welcome address, the illuminations along the route were numerous, the following inscription being across the street, "Welcome brave 14th out of the Wilderness."

The officers who returned with the regiment (14th) from the field were Col. Fowler, Lieut.-Col. Jordan, Major Head, Adj. Villet (wounded), Quartermaster Ligney, Surg. Smith, Chaplain Henson, Sergt.-Major Jones, Q. M. Sergt. Baine (Jr.), Com. Sergt. Dawson, Hosp. Steward Fisher.

Captains—Redding, Uffendill, Burnett, Elcock, Ball, Maudeville, McNiel, Gill, Littlelie.

Lieutenants—Flavin, Pierce, Mitchell, A. Martin, Brown, Schurig, Cardona, Linker, Henderson, G. Martin, J. Egall, Burns, Bennett, Ackley, Cranston.

The following are the battles in which this regiment was engaged: Bull Run, Spotsylvania, C. H., August, 1862; Gainesville, Binn's Hill, Rappahannock Station, Groveton, Falmouth, Sulphur Springs, Manassas Plains, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Fitchburg Crossing, Chancellorsville, Seminary Hill, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, and Spotsylvania, C. H. The regiment was mustered out of the United States Service June 6, 1864.

The following is the present roster of officers of the 14th regiment, National Guard: Col., J. McLeer; Lieut.-Col., C. Schurig; Major, H. W. Mitchell; Surgeon, J. L. Farley; Chaplain, E. C. Parkinson; Quartermaster, A. Barmie; Asst. Com. Sub., A. R. Samuels; Acting Adjutant, 1st Lieut. J. Cuts.

Captains—F. Doyle, T. J. Fagan, R. S. Steen, W. M. Baldwin, E. H. Mitchell, N. B. Dennison, N. Bowle, J. McNeill, R. Cardona, W. D. Brennan.

1st Lieutenants—J. H. Pendergast, W. Wendell, W. Faskett, H. Nutt.

2d Lieutenants—J. J. Dixon, P. E. Erickson, J. W. Nutt, E. H. Riker, P. J. Baenigan, J. J. Gould.

NEW YORK.

ATTENDANCE AT DRILLS.—We shall be glad to receive from regimental adjutants, N. G. S. N. Y., a memorandum similar to the following, showing the attendance at drills—say during the months of January and February. As soon as a majority have favored us with their statements we will publish a summary statement showing relative attendance, percentage of absentees, etc., for the information of "whom it may concern." In Massachusetts, regular monthly reports are required by law to be made, showing the number present and absent at the drills of each organization. It has been found that a healthy emulation has in this way been excited.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Wing Drills January 19 and 26, 1877.

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
A.....	41	18	59
B.....	47	17	64
C.....	23	10	33
D.....	64	18	82
E.....	30	15	45
F.....	30	15	45
G.....	31	15	46
H.....	24	26	50
I.....	35	13	48
K.....	61	17	78
Aggregate.....	386	164	550

Regimental Parade and Review January 31, 1877.

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
A.....	37	23	60
B.....	54	10	64
C.....	25	8	33
D.....	71	11	82
E.....	36	9	45
F.....	37	8	45
G.....	40	6	46
H.....	30	20	50
I.....	36	12	48
K.....	65	13	78
Aggregate.....	432	120	552

Wing Drills February 16 and 23, 1877.

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
A.....	32	29	61
B.....	41	23	64
C.....	22	11	33
D.....	54	28	82
E.....	30	15	45
F.....	29	15	44
G.....	28	14	42
H.....	27	23	50
I.....	30	18	48
K.....	50	30	80
Aggregate.....	343	206	549

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Capt. Casey has issued an order directing Co. I to assemble for drill, on Thursday, March 29, at 8 o'clock p. m. Full fatigue uniform, white belts. This being the closing drill of the season, every member of the company is urged to be present. Non-commissioned officers of this company who have not passed the Board of Examination, will meet at the armory for theoretical instruction, on Wednesday, April 4, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Company A, of this regiment (1st company), drills for the last time this season on Friday evening, March 30. On April 6 a dinner will be given to ex-Captain Allison by the honorary and active members of the company, who will at the same time present him with a handsomely engrossed resolutions of respect and esteem.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Col. Unbekant directs the officers and non-commissioned officers of this command to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory as follows: On Monday, the 26th, Thursday, the 29th day of March; on Monday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 29th day of April, at 8 o'clock p. m., to be instructed in the principles of rifle practice. One hour's time of division drills, heretofore ordered by General Orders No. 3 from these headquarters, will be devoted to such instructions. Commandants of companies will be held strictly responsible for want of knowledge on any part of the members of their commands which they may show in out-door practice. Capt. Frederick Burghard, inspector of rifle practice, will attend all drills hereby ordered, and make written report to these headquarters, on the first of each month, of the number present on each instruction, and the result thereof. Commandants of companies and their first sergeants reported in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory, on Thursday, March 29, with their books and records well written up, for inspection by the brigade inspector.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—On Friday evening, March 23, this regiment assembled at the armory of the 13th regiment, cor. of Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn, for the third battalion drill of the season. There were ten commands of eight files each, commanded by Col. Jas. McLeer; Lieut.-Col. Schurig and Maj. Michell were present on duty. The drill took place in the 13th regiment armory through the kindness of said regiment, as the armory of the 14th is being refitted and enlarged. One of the first movements was "close column on fifth division, right in front," followed by "on fifth division deploy column." The latter movement was very poorly executed; chiefs of divisions neglecting to take position opposite the right flanks of divisions and halting their respective divisions at the proper time. When the fifth division marched forward there was a break of about a division's length, which was corrected by facing fourth and third divisions to the left and marching back. This movement was immediately repeated and properly executed. The movements which followed were correctly performed; the step was good from the first; the manual only fairly done; hardly prompt and distinct enough in the motions. The military bearing was not as good as it should be, the men were looking about too much while on the march; some few were seen to nod or speak to their friends while passing near the spectators. We are satisfied this is an error committed through thoughtlessness, not desiring to slight their friends, or be considered stiff and unsocial. It seems very strange that anything which so mars a drill and injures the good appearance of soldiers on duty, which could be so easily corrected by a simple cautionary word from company officers or from regimental commanders, should be entirely overlooked by all. The command "in place rest" was ignored, and we are still on the "look out" for the first command which observes this order strictly.

The original 14th regiment probably did as good service during the war as any on record, and many of the men and nearly all the officers composing the present regiment are veterans, three of the officers present at this drill having lost an arm. With this drill closes the present series, and another order will probably be issued soon. Gens. Woodward and De Lacey, and Col. Richards, 11th Brigade, were present.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The sixth and last band concert of this regiment for the season took place at the armory in Clermont avenue on Saturday evening, March 24. As the Irishman would say, the band was in fine voice, and seemed to outdo themselves. It is evidently not the fine music of part first, but the waltz and the polka which is the most popular adjunct of these occasions, for probably not more than two hundred persons were attentive listeners to the fine strains evoked under the leadership of the veteran Contorno. As soon as the call to form was sounded, the company rooms and the galleries gave forth their occupants, just arrived, and the floor was quickly filled. At twenty minutes before twelve the band glided from the waltz to "Home, Sweet Home," and the company quickly fled away, all regretting that there was not to be "just one more." Later in the season there may be another concert given should the demand for it be very strong. These concerts during the past season have been admirably managed by the committee having them in charge. Capt. A. H. Williams, chairman of the committee, ably assisted by Lieuts. Moore, Pettit, H. H. Thrall, and Allen. Lieut. Moore has been the executive officer of the committee, and has proved himself eminently fitted for the position.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves), at the armory, on Wednesday, April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, at 8 o'clock p. m., for parade and drill. The field and staff officers, mounted, will report to the colonel; the non-commissioned staff and the drum-major, with the drum and life corps, will report to the adjutant at 7:30 o'clock. The several companies of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction in rifle practice, as follows: Cos. A and B, April 6th; Cos. C and D, April 13th; Cos. E and F, April 20th; and Cos. G and H, April 27th. Roll call at 8 o'clock p. m. The instructions will be under the supervision of Captain Charles Vozgang, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The right wing of this regiment, composed of Cos. A, C, E and H, assembled at their armory (Brooklyn) on Wednesday evening, March 28, for dress parade, inspection, review, and drill. The following is the strength present: A, three officers and forty-four men; C, two officers and thirty-one men; E, two officers and twenty-nine men; H, two officers and twenty men. Major Finkelmeyer was in command, and Col. John Ruger reviewed the regiment. Four staff, consisting of the adjutant, surgeon, assistant surgeon, quartermaster, and inspector of rifle practice, were also present. The drum corps consisted of fourteen drummers and five fifers. At 8:30 o'clock the battalion was formed and the ceremony of dress parade was performed, and the battalion thoroughly exercised in the manual, which was only fairly executed. About this time Col. Ruger and Gen. Ira L. Beebe appeared, and Maj. Finkelmeyer ordered a second dress parade, after which followed the review. The companies were not equalized, but maneuvered each with the numbers reported above, which fact helped to make the review anything but satisfactory, especially as the drill-room is quite small. The distance from the wheeling point to the point at which the reviewing officer stood being so short there was not time to steady down, so the alignments were very bad, but this was afterwards much improved during the drill. After the review the inspection of the regiment took place, formed in column of companies, music, field and staff to the front. The inspection occupied about twenty minutes; after which a short drill took place. The drill was not up to the standard of average drills, but all seemed interested, and tried to do the best they could. Some street drills are ordered for April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. Lieut.-Col. Bunker, of Gen. Beebe's staff, was present and took notes of all the movements for report to brigade headquarters. We understand that recruiting for the regiment is in a satisfactory condition; over 100 have enlisted since Colonel Ruger assumed command.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Col. Yale announces the following staff appointments: Adjutant, Welcome B. Randall; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Edwards; Surgeon, Gregory Doyle; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. W. Cook; Inspt. of Rifle Prac., John A. Nichols; Com. of Sub., Julius A. Baumgas; Chaplain, Henry R. Lockwood. Until further orders the officers of this command will assemble at regimental headquarters on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, for drill and instruction. All copies of tactics (Upton's) in the possession of officers of this command will be turned in on or before March 15. The regimental adjutant will attend at regimental headquarters on Thursday evening of each week, hereafter, for the transaction of regimental business.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Seven more officers of this regiment have already sent in their resignations. This indicates that the leave of reform, under the new colonel, is working. These will leave but eleven line officers. Two or three more resignations are expected soon. The vacancies, which will include the majority and five vacancies, will soon be filled with good men, who can safely run the gauntlet of the Examining Board, and whose surplus funds enough to buy their own uniforms and equipments. As soon as the new officers shall be mustered in, the work of recruiting and reorganizing the companies will be pushed vigorously. This regiment has for a number of years been without an authorized uniform, but at a meeting of the officers convened by Col. Yale immediately after his muster in, a bill of dress and equipments throughout for officers and men was adopted, corresponding with the Regular Army bill of dress and equipments, with the exception of the coat for enlisted men, which is the present style worn by them, but which will in a year or two be replaced by a more becoming one.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Regimental commanders are directed to cause their officers to be instructed in the principles of rifle practice, and will assemble them for that purpose upon four occasions before April 17 next. Commandants of companies will use four drill nights between this date and May 5 for the instruction of their commands in rifle practice; each to be of an hour and a half duration. The companies will be divided into squads, according to the knowledge of the subject possessed by the different men, and the commandants will see that each squad is given its needed instruction. Particular attention will be paid to aiming drill and to the position for firing—standing, kneeling, and lying. The brigade commander states that a noticeable feature of last season's rifle practice at Creedmoor was the ignorance of large numbers of the men as to their positions for firing, and much valuable time was necessary consumed in instructing them upon matters of which they should have previously gained a thorough knowledge in the drill-room.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FEBRUARY DRILLS.—Reports have been received from every company in the State, with the exception of H, of the 3d Battalion. While Co. C, 5th regiment, and Cos. A and E, of the cavalry, report no drills—the companies generally hold weekly drills—Co. C, 9th Battalion drills twice each week. A marked improvement is shown in attendance to drill, not only in each brigade as a whole, but also in each sub-division of each brigade. The reports are rendered more promptly and with less errors than before. The following tables are compiled from the reports:

	Average attendance.	Average strength.
1st Brigade.	30.	44.35
Sixth regiment.	29.71	45.37
Tenth regiment.	29.54	46.5
Second Battalion.	28.6	40.25
Fourth Battalion.	24.37	31.
Third Battalion.	39.87	73.
First Battalion Artillery.	no drills.	
Company F, Cavalry.	no drills.	
	Average attendance.	Average No. of drills.
2d Brigade.	33.4	5.8
First Battalion.	30.4	3.35
Fifth regiment.	30.1	3.4
Seventh regiment.	33.	4.87
Eighth regiment.	28.	1.5
Ninth Battalion.	40.	4.
First Battalion Cavalry.		
Battery A, Artillery.		

The 1st Battalion of Cavalry, 5th and 8th regiments of Infantry, are drilling hard in anticipation of inspections, to be made in April, or when the weather shall permit.

CALIFORNIA.

SELECTING A REGIMENTAL TEAM.—According to the *Alta* Col. Smedberg does not allow anything in his department to go by default—whatever there is to do he does well and quickly. On Monday the California Rifle Association agreed on a programme for the Spring Tournament, which includes a competition at the 200 yards target between teams of the different regiments; on Wednesday, Col. Smedberg called a meeting of his captains to agree on a plan for selecting a team, and on Thursday the following order was in the hands of the officers of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1877.

- Regimental Orders No. 8.
- I. The competition for places on the regimental team for the Spring Meeting of the California Rifle Association will be held at San Bruno ranges on Sunday, April 1, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Thrall and Maj. Jas. A. Laven.
 - II. Each company commander will then bring out such members of his company as he desires to contest for places, and from those competing will be selected the ten men who have made the best records for places on the team, and the four men who make the next best records for alternates.
 - III. Twenty rounds will be fired by each contestant at 200 yards, under the rules of the California Rifle Association.
 - IV. As soon as known, the names of the members of the team and alternates will be reported to these headquarters by Colonel Thrall and Major Laven.

SPRING MEETING C. R. A.—On Wednesday, April 11, at San Bruno, Mateo county, will be held four competitions in rifle shooting.

- 1st. Military Short Range Nursery Stakes; open to members of the C. R. A., excepting those who have won prizes at any previous match (200 yards); four-fifths of the prize money to be divided among the five best marksmen.
- 2d. The Kellogg Challenge Cup Match; open to active members of the N. G. C. and officers of the Army and Navy (300 and 600 yards).
- 3d. Regimental Team Match; open to teams of ten representatives from each regiment N. G. C.; prize, gold medal.
- 4th. Pacific Life Challenge Cup Match; open to all comers; 200 yards; prize, silver cup.

Col. H. G. Shaw is president and D. Wilder, Esq., secretary of the Association.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Through the *Pacific Life* we learn that a new stand of colors is being made for the 2d regiment N. G. C., and it is expected they will be furnished in the course of two or three weeks. The presentation of the colors will be made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. On the 27th Feb. the regiment met for battalion drill in La Grande Armory. The line was formed with details from the several companies in single ranks. This plan obviates in a great measure the crowding which necessarily attends the attempt to drill the battalion with full ranks in so small an area. Col. Smedberg was in command, and both Lieut.-Col. Thrall and Major Laven were on hand lending valuable assistance in arranging the guides. The manoeuvres of the evening consisted chiefly of the various deployments. Especial pains were taken by the colonel

commanding in the instruction of the guides, who seemed greatly in need of education, for they were for the most part very dilatory in reaching their positions. A few battalion drills under Col. Smedberg, and we expect to note a decided improvement in the conduct of the sergeants of the 2d regiment. We look upon the growth of military spirit in California with much satisfaction, and hope to hear from some of our correspondents there very soon.

MICHIGAN.

MILITARY CORPORATIONS.—Senate bill No. 35, providing for the incorporation of Light Guard companies for certain purposes, passed the House March 21 after considerable opposition. It has special reference to the needs of the Ionia Light Guards, who realized a large sum from their Centennial excursion last summer, and wish to expend it in building a hall or armory. The bill provides that any light guard or military company, being a part of the militia organized under the laws of this State, may be incorporated for the purpose of purchasing or erecting an armory and other edifice or hall to be used by them and let to others for literary entertainments, public meetings, exhibitions, or any other legitimate purpose. Any ten or more members of such a company may execute articles of association under this act, which shall be filed with the secretary of the State and the clerk of the county in which the company is located. The nature and limitations of the organization are similar to those of other corporations. The bill was passed by a vote of 51 to 20.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—The following named officers are appointed upon the staff of Governor Young, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Charles W. Karr, adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; Henry C. Young, quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; William H. Phillips, surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; Daniel A. Grosvenor, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel; Lee C. Weir, aide-de-camp and engineer-in-chief, with the rank of colonel; Allan T. Brinsmade, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate-general, with the rank of colonel.

RHODE ISLAND.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.—Adjutant-General Le Favour has published his annual report for 1876, which contains some excellent suggestions for the improvement of the limited military resources of the State. He states that—

The active militia of this State is now organized in one division of two brigades, which are divided into small battalions, of which there is one battalion of six, three of four, and one of three and one of two companies of infantry, together with one battalion of light artillery, composed of two light batteries of four guns each, and one battalion of cavalry having three companies. This organization, while not the most desirable, seemed best fitted to meet the situation at the time the law was framed, and was intended to accommodate many of the commands as they then existed without making too radical a change in their composition. Formerly the battalion was the exception, rather than the rule. The force as now constituted, was not supposed to be permanent, but was calculated as a stepping stone from the old time of the skeleton regiment formation, when a command with scarcely men enough for a company, had all the elements of a regimental organization. There are various reasons why an immediate change in the law, or a rearrangement of battalions is not desirable; when this depressed condition of the business interest of the State and country shall have given place to an era of prosperity, a movement should be made towards the increase in the size of the battalions, by a decrease of their number, or rather by consolidation. There is still a portion of the untrained militia who do not feel it a duty to unite with the majority of the active militia. These companies number more than one-fifth as many as the others, and in our small force, this proportion of "Independents" is larger than it should be. They are composed of the best of our companies, and ought to see it for their own interest as well as obligation, to unite with the others who certainly would be, and have been, their comrades in case of emergency. Their union with the others would augment to a great degree the efficiency of the whole. In fact, their separate action, as I have often expressed, is one of the most serious impediments in the way of our State militia taking a position second to that of no State in the Union in point of efficiency. I have seen no reason to change my former judgment, that their claims to independent privileges under their charters, are not what was granted them by the General Assembly when they were chartered.

Gen. Le Favour recommends an appropriation to defray the expenses of a school of instruction for officers, believing that it would produce better results than anything else that could be done for the militia. This is a move in the right direction, and the advantages of such an institution were set forth at some length in the *Journal* of Feb. 17.

The expense of the Rhode Island militia establishment is an average of \$35,000 per annum. The aggregate strength of the untrained militia of the State for 1876 is 2,078 officers and men, or about 5 per centum of the "enrolled" force.

CONNECTICUT.

MILITARY LEGISLATION.—The following is the text of the uniform bill that has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now a law. It provides for the inspection and repairs of the present uniform of the National Guard, and the continuing of same in service until July 1, 1879:

The Quartermaster-General shall immediately inspect, or cause to be inspected, all of the uniforms of the Connecticut National Guard, and such uniforms as in his opinion should be repaired, shall be sent to him, at the State Arsenal, upon proper requisition, and shall be repaired and parts restored when required, under his direction. After the uniforms shall have been repaired, all which have been inspected as above directed shall remain in service until July 1, 1879, when they revert to the companies, sections, and bands, as provided by law, the companies consenting to such extended service, provided that such repairs shall not exceed the sum of \$12,000.

The Military Committee have reported the following resolution de target practice, as an amendment to the militia law:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief may cause to be constructed such rifle targets for the use of the Connecticut National Guard as in his opinion may be necessary, and shall prescribe the conditions of their use.

It has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor for his signature.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Pursuant to S. O. from A. G. O. the members of Co. A (Germania Guard) assembled at their armory March 15 for the nomination of captain, vice Miller, resigned, and a second lieutenant, vice Reidel, resigned. The following nominations by his Excellency Governor Hubbard were made, viz.: Captain, ex-Capt. William Westphal; Second Lieutenant, Sergt.-Maj. Henry F. Smith. First Lieut. Schulze presided and declined promotion. Capt. Westphal formerly commanded the company, but resigned in 1873 on account of his business and went into the ranks. Lieutenant Smith was formerly first sergeant of the company. Both nominations are good ones.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the passage of the resolution de target practice above referred to was amusing, and there were some remarkable conciliatory peace statements advocated by those relics of past ages and lovers of the old "general trainin'" days, when ginbread and old New England rum were the principal incentives to a membership in the militia. The opponents (and they were few) of course could not see any use in this "ere shootin' bizness any how," so indulged in quite a

little "field day" in parading a squad of their objections to the resolution. One gentleman from the rural "destricks" thought it an "unchristian like practice," and quoted a little "scripture," while another advocated an "universal peace policy" and wished "swords turned into pruning hooks, etc." But the friends of the National Guard passed the resolution by a good majority. The average Connecticut legislator is a curious fellow when wrestling with a militia bill.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—First Lieut. Charles M. Hartmann, Co. G, 28th (N. Y.) regiment is considered eligible for captain of Co. E.

—Col. Obernier has tendered the adjutancy of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment to Geo. G. Sickles, nephew of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

—A formal opening of the new rifle range in the 13th regiment armory is in contemplation. It has been built at a cost of \$450, subscribed by the different companies.

—The 2d Brigade (M. V. M.) will muster at Framingham Aug. 31, and the 1st Brigade Sept. 11, each to remain five days in camp.

—On Friday evening, April 6, the new rifle range in the armory of the 13th regiment (Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn) will be formally opened.

—It is said that Co. C, 28th (N. Y.) regiment, has applied to General Headquarters for permission to be transferred to the 15th Battalion. Col. Obernier denies the fact.

—In case Gen. Beebe orders the 11th (N. Y.) Brigade to parade on May 30, the 32d regiment will join the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in commemoration of our fallen brave, providing it does not interfere with the brigade field day.

—Capt. Edwards, commanding the Gatling Battery, says the 4th (N. Y.) regiment was not authorized by him to announce that the battery would join with that regiment in a fete champagne some time in May.

—Col. Turrence, of the 3d Chicago regiment, led the procession on St. Patrick's Day mounted on the famous black horse that carried Sheridan into the fray, from Winchester twenty miles away. The horse is still in fine condition and makes a showy charger.

—One of Gen. Custer's old troopers named O. P. Gillson, of Fort Jervis, N. Y., who served under that officer during the war, has become insane over the fate of the general and has been taken to the Asylum.

—It has been proposed to tender a collation to the veteran and active honorary members of Co. A, 23d (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, as a wind-up to the closing drill of the company on April 4.

—The 11th (N. Y.) Brigade, Gen. Ira L. Beebe commanding, consisting of the 4th, 23d, and 32d regiments, the Gatling Battery, and Capt. Krenschler's Separate Troop Cavalry, will parade at Prospect Park May 30.

—Gen. Dakin, in his annual report to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, suggests that the chiefs of staff and adjutants of regiments and battalions receive a moderate compensation for their services, and recommends that the pay allowed to brigade inspectors be discontinued.

—On March 23 the left wing of the 23d (N. Y.) regiment assembled at the armory for instructions in various ceremonies. At 8 o'clock, Adjutant Karcher formed line without equalizing the companies, and Lieut.-Col. Bossert assumed command. Dress parade, review, and inspection were performed several times. Col. Rueger acted as reviewing officer.

—The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York, will be held at the 7th regiment armory, corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, on Thursday evening, April 5, at eight o'clock. Besides the election of officers, the invitation of the Irish Rifle Association and other important matters will be brought before the club for discussion and action. A large and prompt attendance is urgently requested.

—The annual competitive drill of Co. S, 33d (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Willis L. Ogden, commanding, for the gold medal presented by Lieut.-Col. Partridge when he left the company, came off on Thursday evening, March 22, at the armory, in the presence of a select audience. The command numbered twenty-five front, and the drill was as near perfection as could be. Sergt. Wm. P. Talbot was awarded the prize. Lieut.-Col. Partridge, Capt. Joy and Capt. Ferry were the judges.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held March 27, the secretary reported that the matter of awarding diplomas to the winner of prizes in the Centennial Matches at Creedmoor last fall was still undetermined, and final report was postponed until next meeting. Creedmoor was officially declared open, and it was stated that the Adjutant-General of the State had agreed to pay \$4,500 for the use of the range by the National Guard three days in each week during the coming season, provided that no markers were employed; terms accepted. Major Orris, of the 2d Brigade, and Controller John Kelly, were elected life members. The Spring Prize Meeting will take place May 24 and 25, and offers great inducements to riflemen in and outside of the National Guard; eight matches will be shot at that time.

—The Dublin correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of March 8, as follows: "The letter of Captain McDonald, of the Scotch team, has excited a good deal of adverse criticism here. That there is an objection to the journey to America is true, but the proposal to fight the battle on some neutral ground is held to be impracticable. If there is to be an annual match, or a match at all, it must be fought at either side the Atlantic—this is rather clear. Why, then, talk about a journey which is inevitable? A triennial contest, too, is a suggestion calculated to kill the whole thing. Major Leech is at work endeavoring to force the tide in—as easy a job as to keep it out. You are aware that we have no volunteers in Ireland. The major has begun an agitation to include Ireland in the scheme, and has secured the parliamentary services and sympathy of Mr. O'Clery, the member for Wexford. If there were volunteers, there would be a thousand riflemen in Ireland, instead of a score, and then there would be a chance of getting that laurel wreath from you which we have thrice failed to win. I confess that just at present nobody seems mindful of rifle shooting. We have been beaten too often."

EX-SECRETARY MORRILL, who has recently recovered from a severe illness, intends visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Major Dunn, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the hope of benefiting his health by the trip.

GEN. NEWTON'S lecture on the improvements at Hell Gate, for the benefit of the Central Dispensary, has been postponed until April 11, in order to prepare apparatus for illustrative experiments.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* breaks a little lance with the N. Y. *World* on the subject of the Army: "We trust that other censurers will be more successful in wrestling with General Sherman than the *World* has been in its first attempt; but, frankly, let us say that the unjust, ungenerous and uncalled-for abuse heaped on the Army by the toadies of demagogism has been one of the saddest features in the sad political history of the past few years. We only express a part of the truth when we say that the Army has never interfered in politics at the South except to prevent bloodshed; it has never interfered until after the slaughter of unoffending citizens had made bloodshed a feature of the situation, and we may even say that it never interfered in politics at all, for we cannot dignify the barricading of streets, armed battles with the police, and throat-cutting and pistol-shooting in mobs, by the name of politics."

LITERARY NOTES.

Computation of Range Tables. By Edward W. Very, Lieut. U. S. N. 1877.

This pamphlet will scarcely be found to contain much of interest to a general reader, or in fact to any one except he be a student of ordnance; but it is at least a proof that the Navy is competent to create and develop its own rifles. The little 3-inch rifle is often sneered at as a useless thing for the Navy, and, perhaps, its use is limited, but in working it up there has been no guess-work and no false steps. The officers who have been developing it for the past four years are now competent to take hold of the real heavy artillery of the Service, and intelligently develop a system that shall be thorough and sound throughout. Naval officers have frequently expressed the opinion, that we are making a botch of our guns in patching up old cast-iron ones, instead of going to work to make a good big gun that will be of some use. In a lecture, recently delivered by Lieut. Very, before the Naval Institute, he pointed out the fallacy of this notion, citing the 1,200 navy patched up guns of England, and the full batteries of Russian, Austrian, Italian and Spanish guns all patched; finally, to the very last European gun now being built, the Italian General Rosset's 90 ton cast-iron gun, intended to be superior to the 100-ton. Also to the Russian 65-ton cast-iron and patched up gun, which will develop almost as much power as the 81-ton English gun. And to those who shout against breech-loaders, and who ask why we do not take the Krupp system if we insist on having one, Lieut. Very says that the French system is the favorite in Europe. France has it, Italy has adopted it, Russia intends to adopt it, and now the last news from England is that their best artillery, Armstrong, has dropped his own pet system for it. It is, perhaps, needless to add, that Italy uses our expanding base projectile in her 100-ton gun, and England is slowly but surely dropping her famous Woolwich groove and stud for our expanding base-rings. The method employed at the U. S. Naval Experimental Battery for computing and averaging the elements constituting a complete range Table, is fully and very clearly explained in Lieut. Very's pamphlet, which contains many diagrams illustrative of the subject.

Monthly Record of Scientific Literature. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

The Record for March 15 contains much scientific gossip and a list of books, foreign and domestic, published since last issue. Among these we note Auerbach's "Anthracene," Beckwith's new manual on "Majolica and Fayence," Fry's "History of Brevets," "Electric Telegraph," Dr. Brown's "Forest and Moisture," Lockyer's translation of "Guillemin's Physical Forces," Smith's "Notes on Life Insurance," 9th section of the translation of the German Official account of the Franco-German war, which has six plans and sketches, and embraces the proceedings on the German coast and before the Fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, and operators to the commencement of September. Gee's "Practical Gold-Worker," Hussey's "Home Building," Marshall's "Navigation made Easy," Mott's "Chemist's Manual," are among other valuable and interesting publications fully described in the Record, which closes with a table of contents of a valuable addition to the Popular Science Series by A. W. Stahl, M. E., Cadet Engineer U. S. N., entitled "Transmission of Power by Wire Ropes," illustrated by 42 engravings.

On the Relations of Health Boards and other Sanitary Organizations with Civil Authorities. By Ely McClellan, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A. Atlanta, Ga., 1877. J. P. Harrison.

This is a copy of an address delivered before the Board of Health of the State of Georgia. Dr. McClellan asks:

Shall Boards of Health, as administrative bodies, be the subordinate of political organizations, or shall they, in the exercise of their functions, be clothed with autocratic power, which will enable them to issue edicts upon all matters pertaining to the public health? Is, at the present, a query of the utmost importance to the general public. It is true that health organizations must owe their very existence to the body politic; that without the exercise of the legislative power, the necessary authority cannot be assumed; but these are only more cogent reasons why the general assemblies of the States, in the exercise of their supreme power, should frame just laws, founded upon known sanitary requirements; and having provided for the organization of health boards in all communities within their jurisdiction, see to it, not only that compliance with the law be enforced by proper penalties, but that the health organizations themselves be clothed with the power of bringing offenders to justice. Sanitation can no longer be looked upon as an elegant accomplishment, to be acquired at odd moments of busy professional life. It can no longer be considered as one of the perquisites of successful politicians, or as an amusement of tradesmen; but it is an act and positive science, so broad and comprehensive in its bearings that no single life has yet been long enough to afford time in which each detail may be mastered; and from necessity special lines of sanitary study have been adopted by individual students, whose aggregate studies have contributed power to sanitary knowledge. It is therefore a matter of primary importance, that when legislative authorities proceed to enact laws, which shall govern the vital interests of commonwealths, all secular and local prejudices should be laid aside, and perfect sanitary legislation should be attempted.

The service which health boards can render to the general public is set forth under three heads: 1st. By a sanitary survey of the State. 2d. By the establishment of a system of vital statistics; and 3d, by the prevention of infectious diseases. The whole subject is presented in an exceedingly intelligent manner, and the pamphlet before us contains in a few pages a mass of statistics, the result of great research and wide experience. Among other things there is a tabular statement of localities in the U. S. which have been infected with yellow fever since 1693, when that terrible epidemic was brought to Boston from Barbadoes. It will be seen that if the Army and Navy in this country are not as progressive as they might be in other respects, yet in the Department of Medicine and Surgery those services are far ahead of that branch of science in Europe. In the matters of sanitary reform the names of Gibbon of the Navy, and McClellan of the Army, are most recently conspicuous.

The New Guide to Rose Culture: The Dingee and Conrad Co., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Penn.

Lovers of roses will find in this little pamphlet much valuable information concerning the culture of their favorite flower. The firm by whom it is issued devote themselves exclusively to the growing of roses, and should understand it if any can. "Forty houses, an immense capital, and a large force of skilled operatives are devoted to this one plant. Years ago, when first they offered roses by mail, in a small way, it seemed a doubtful venture. Now, from so small a beginning, their establishment has grown to quite a village. They have so perfected this system that they guarantee to deliver roses in perfect condition, at any post-office on the Continent, from Newfoundland to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Besides their long List of Roses, this catalogue gives concise practical directions as to every phase of rose-culture—how to grow them in the open ground; their insect enemies; what roses to plant; which to select for buds or masses; winter protection, etc., etc.—that can hardly fail to instruct all who have not made rose-culture a close study."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AMONGST other improvements in warlike materiel lately introduced into the Russian army, is stated to be a field photographic apparatus for the production and enlargement of micrographic maps and despatches. The apparatus is described as being no larger than an ordinary knapsack, in which space are contained a photographic apparatus and chemicals sufficient for six months' work. Despatches can be enlarged by it 2300 times.

AN International Exhibition of the leather trades, in all their various branches, will be held at Berlin in September next. Boots, saddles, accoutrements, and other military requisites will figure prominently, one of the objects being to institute a comparison between home and foreign produce, and ascertain how far Germany, in the event of war, would be independent of foreign sources of supply for a very indispensable article—leather.

Broad Arrow says: In future a pair of hunting spurs will be supplied free to all recruits joining cavalry regiments, Royal Horse Artillery, riding establishment Royal Artillery, mounted men of field brigades Royal Artillery, mounted men of the Royal Engineer train, and mounted men of the Army Service Corps. They are to last five years. Each recruit is also to be supplied with a pair of swan-neck spurs as part of his kit.

The German Emperor, a few days ago, lost his favorite charger, "Sadowa," which bore him through the great battle of Koniggratz. For some years past the horse has not been fit for work of any kind, but at the Emperor's wish it has been carefully tended up to the day of its death, in recognition of his past services. A few days ago the horse slipped in the street and came down so heavily upon the pavement that it had to be killed in consequence of the injuries it had sustained. Sadowa had attained the ripe age of twenty-eight.

SOME interesting relics of the Spanish Armada which had been presented to her Majesty the Queen, were, on the 7th March, conveyed to the guard-room or armory. They consisted of a cannon and an anchor, much worn and corroded, and which had been cast up by the sea, it is understood, on the coast of Scotland. They will be placed near the Nelson relics, and upon the reopening of the State apartments will be shown to visitors to the Castle. The cannon and anchor have been photographed.

A CLASS for the instruction in French of non-commissioned officers of the German army has been begun at Dresden, under the countenance of the military authorities. Ninety students have commenced the course, each one paying a sum amounting to as nearly as possible one penny a day for his lesson. It is well known that every effort is being made by the German authorities to raise the standard of education among the non-commissioned officers; so that, on leaving the army, they may be able to pass the examinations demanded of candidates for most of the more responsible and consequently better remunerated appointments in the Civil Departments of the State.

A SERIOUS encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is, according to the official journal of Tashkend (the *Turkestan Gazette*), drawing near. The hostile armies are, it seems, only separated by the Tian Shan Hills. To prepare for the conflict, the Chinese have established a large arsenal at Lanchefu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles of the Berdan type the other day were sent to Gutchen, the headquarters of the expeditionary force. Yakob Beg, on his part, is likewise arming with a will, and, as a preliminary to the Chinese war, tries to improve his relations with the Russians.

A SERIES of disturbances is reported by the *Gaulois* to have taken place at the Ecole Polytechnique, which would lead to the conclusion that there must be lamentable lack of discipline in the first military school of France. A quarrel occurred between a cadet and his superior, and the cadet received an admonition. The school resolved to protest, and when night came the lights in the refectory were suddenly extinguished, and all the furniture was broken, the damage done being estimated at from £300 to £300. Gen. Salancé, the Governor of the school, inquired into the disgraceful demonstration, and ordered one of the ringleaders, a sergeant-major, to be deprived of one of his stripes. This punishment only increased the rebellious feelings of the school, and when the sergeant-major appeared with a stripe less all the sergeants tore off one of their own stripes, so as to make the sergeant-major still their superior. They then bore him on their shoulders in triumph around the play-ground. It is probable that

the ringleaders will be turned out of the school as a warning to others.

The history of the 2d Zouaves, which has just been published, tells a very stirring story. It was raised in 1852, and its first chief officer was Col. Vinoy, now General and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. It had been hardly organized when two of its battalions were sent to Laghouat. Then came the Crimean war; the regiment fought in the battle of the Alma, and its colonel, the heroic Cler, planted the French flag on the telegraph tower. It next took part in the battle of Magenta, and its colors were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In Mexico it was engaged in the taking of Puebla. At Franschviller, in the last war, 47 officers and 1,088 privates of the regiment fell on the field of battle; the *débris* were at Sedan, Coulmiers, and other engagements. During the nineteen years of its existence no less than 5,000 privates and 200 officers of this regiment have fallen in battle.

Broad Arrow says: Some months ago we gave a detailed account of a range-finder, invented by a Belgian officer, Captain Le Boulengé. The novelty of the instrument consisted in the adaptation of the principle of measuring distance by measuring the length of time taken for sound to travel from a given object to the observer. The instrument has also the advantage of being extremely portable, being of such small dimensions that it can be affixed to and carried on a man's rifle. We have now before us detailed accounts of experiments made with the new range-finder in Russia, and which appear to have been eminently satisfactory. When the distance was judged by means of the report of a rifle, the mean error was found to be—at 600 yards, thirty yards; at 800, fifty yards; at 1000, one yard; at 1200, twenty-one yards. When a field-piece was used better results were obtained. At 600 yards there was no error; at 780, twenty yards; at 977, twenty-three yards; at 1180, thirteen yards; and at 913, twenty-five yards. It is thought probable that further trials will result in the general introduction of the instrument into the Russian army.

According to *Broad Arrow*, some practical experiments with torpedoes have been made by the French Admiralty in the roadstead of Cherbourg. According to the *Globe*, the question to be decided was whether any use could be found for small "submarine" gunboats carrying torpedoes at a high rate of speed. The *Thornycroft*, which was the vessel selected for the trials, is described as a small craft manned by a crew of only three or four, and so constructed as to float with almost the whole of its hull under water. The small part which rises above the surface is painted of a color resembling the sea, so that it would need a very sharp eye to discern its presence at even a short distance. To the bows of this curious vessel are attached two spars ten feet in length, at the end of which is fixed the torpedo. This was the ship used for the attack, whilst the object of it was an old disabled vessel called the *Bayonnaise*. The doubt was whether, after having struck the big vessel, the attacking ship would not be destroyed, together with her victim. Thus it may be imagined that not a little interest was shown in this all-important problem. The shock was at last given; the *Bayonnaise* exploded with a tremendous concussion, and disap-

peared from the scene. The *Thornycroft* meanwhile was seen, after spinning round once or twice, probably in the vortex caused by the sinking of her victim, to steam off perfectly unhurt. It appeared that she had rebounded some forty or fifty feet from the side of the ship, and thus avoided the fate which seemed inevitable.

The following particulars respecting the intended operations at the *Vanguard* wreck are gathered from a statement made by Captain Coppin, Manager of the Steamboat Salvage Association, and which has appeared in the *Daily Journal* of Londonderry. Captain Coppin said: I intend beaching her by the means of floats. I shall procure large pontoons and bring her close to the shore. They will measure one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, fifty feet in width, and will have a depth of eighteen feet each. The pontoons will be divided into compartments, measuring twelve feet six inches square. They will be made to lift seven thousand tons. The chief difficulty will be to calculate what various weights the different sized steel-wire ropes will bear. These pontoons will be constructed immediately in Glasgow, at a cost of £10,000 each, the four to cost £40,000. Well, I should say, off and on, about £60,000 will be the cost of raising the vessel. I have agreed to this. I raise the *Vanguard* and place her in one of the dry docks of the Government. I then offer this vessel to the Admiralty for the sum of £175,000. If they refuse to take her, they are then bound to sell her to me for £30,000. If she should not be floated, Government takes all the articles, or any portion of the ship from me at two-thirds its value. I would much rather the Government would allow me to buy her, but they won't. The Russian Government would buy her up at once. The Admiralty will pay me £175,000 if I float the *Vanguard*, but they would have paid me a great deal more before they would allow the vessel to pass into the hands of a foreign State. The Russian Government would have paid me a pretty high figure for her, and would have been glad to get her. Should I not be able to raise her I will break her to pieces. The guns in the batteries are worth £4,000 each, but Government only offer £250 each for their recovery. No person has been on the deck of the *Vanguard* yet. The pressure of the water is too great. I have, however, patent diving apparatus, by which divers could go down twice the depth of the vessel. I shall have steel-wire ropes passed under the bottom of the ship and attached to the pontoons. I then allow the air-tight compartments of the pontoons to fill with water, and sink them to a depth of a certain number of feet. While in that position I cause the steel-wire ropes to be made tight. Then with the aid of centrifugal pumps, capable of pumping 120 tons of water per minute, I pump the pontoons dry. Something must, of course, rise. The pontoons will come to the surface, and the *Vanguard* will be lifted a proportionate distance. In this position she is drifted towards the bank, and the operation repeated again and again until I have her in shallow water. The terms of the agreement stipulate that I must commence before the end of March. I will begin by removing all moveables about the vessel and the *débris*, which must have collected about her by this time. Failure from a financial

point of view is an impossibility. I am the managing director of the Steamship Salvage Company, an association which has been formed in London for the object of raising sunken steamers. If the *Vanguard* cannot be lifted there are any number of wrecks along the coast to raise which, with the means at our disposal, would be comparatively easy.

WITHIN the past few years there has been a great demand for rifles and Pistols for target practice, our late war having taught us the importance of being a nation of good marksmen; but, especially in our great cities, few have the opportunity to practice with firearms. To such the Champion Air Pistol is of incalculable benefit, as it can be used in the house, is easy to load, and perfectly accurate; besides being harmless. Can be had of any gun-dealer or of the Pope Mfg Co., 45 High St., Boston.

The clocks which S. B. Jerome and Co., New Haven, Ct., send by mail come within the reach of all, and are neat, cheap, accurate, durable and ornamental. See advertisement last week.

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

The perfume of COLGATE & COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET EXTRACT and TOILET POWDER will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the delightful fragrance of the Toilet Soap which is so universally esteemed.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c. Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

SIMPSON.—At Oakland, California, March 10, ANNE DE WITT, only child of Captain John and Laura C. Simpson, U. S. A., aged 2 years and 10 months.

WRIGHT.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 5, WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.

MULLANY.—In Cashmere, British India, on the 26th of August, 1875, Miss JANE ANNA MULLANY, daughter of the late Colonel James H. Mullany, of Philadelphia. Her remains having arrived in this country, a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday, March 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Miss Mullany was travelling with a party under the escort and protection of the learned and accomplished Christian gentleman, Henry L. Anderson, LL.D., M.D. of New York. Her numerous friends, and those of her brother, Rear-Admiral J. R. Madison Mullany, U. S. Navy, will feel a melancholy satisfaction in learning of the safe arrival of the remains of this estimable lady, and their consignment to a final resting place. She was a maiden lady of many accomplishments, spoke several languages fluently, and had spent many years in travel. Her last request was to be brought back to her home and kindred, and to be laid by her father in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Nearly all of the first 300 miles from Cashmere to Srinagar the remains had to be carried by hand, then to Calcutta by railroad, thence to New York by sailing ship, a distance in all of nearly fifteen thousand miles. Doctor H. J. Anderson only survived her about six weeks. He died at Lahore.

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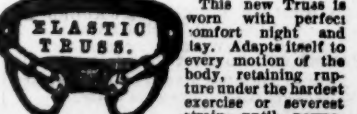
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International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

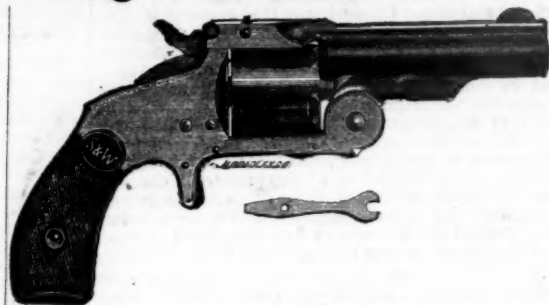
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1877.—The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accept the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith.

REPORT ON AWARDS.—Product—Smith & Wesson Revolving Pistols.—Name and address of exhibitor.

The Undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, viz.: Its capacity as a military arm, the ejection of all discharged shells simultaneously, the workmanship and materials used in manufacture, its interchangeability, together with the simplicity of its action, render it a desirable weapon for defence or offence.

HENRY S. ABBOT, W. H. NOBLE, A. LESNE, L. F. DE SALDANHA; S. C. LYFORD, Judge; FRANCIS A. WALKER, Chief of Bureau of Awards; A. T. GOSHORN, Director General; J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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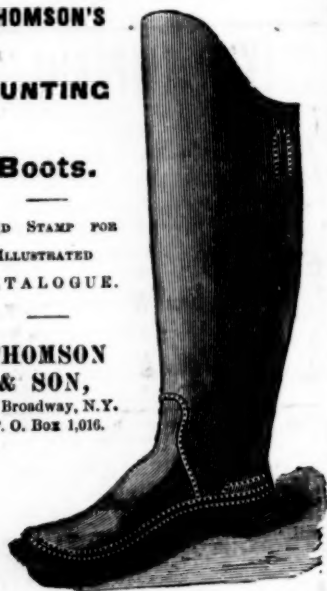
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[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

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